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The Bombay Gazette.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4089	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
CLYDE	4089	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
CLYDE	4089	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	17th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallueschnig	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUESS BACQUEHEM	G. Walleschnig.	4,409	22nd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,008	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Fiandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the-
ERNEST SIMONS	767	Le Coispellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S.S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on the 11th March at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 10th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 18th March,

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 7th March, 1899.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavino	5,000	33th March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750. six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1899.

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PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

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DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Deliver their well-known ÆRATED WATERS to any Part of Bombay FREE.

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NEVER FAILING FRESHNESS!

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SUPERIOR QUALITY
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MACHERONI AND VERMICELLI
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MENAUTA CHEESE in small tins.
JAMS—Hill—different kinds.
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FRENCH STORES as Royans á la Bordelaise, Royans à la Vatel, Sardines in Butter, Sardines in Oil, Truffled Sausages, Sausages with Sankraut, Preserved Vegetables, Black Truffles in Bottles and in Tins, Truffles for Cooking, Pate de foies gras, French Mustard, and many other Delicacies (English and Continental) too numerous to detail.

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Are of the Finest Brands and Age, and compete successfully with the Best Brands imported in Flavour, Purity, Appearance, [illegible] Aroma.

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Water rendered perfectly pure by Scientific Filtration. Materials of highest grade. Factory under most Sanitary Conditions.

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Soda, Potash, and Ærated Waters ..... 12 Annas.
Every other kind, including Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Lithia, Medicinal Soda, Pogsons, &c., &c. ..... 1 Rupee

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY.
PACKED FREE FOR TRANSIT.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO KILL A COUGH

TAKE A FEW DOSES OF

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP,

PALATABLE, HARMLESS, YET CERTAIN FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

In Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Chest Troubles, GIVES SPEEDIEST RELIEF.

Re. 1. per Bottle.

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WANTED, for the EAST COAST RAILWAY, 6 EUROPEAN ENGINE DRIVERS must be steady men and of good character. Salary Rs. 90 to 140 with overtime, i. e. an extra day's pay for every 100 miles run and 6 European or Eurasian FIREMEN. Salary Rs. 20 to 40 a month, with overtime same as the Drivers; also 12 Native FIREMEN. Salary 4 to 5 annas a day with overtime same as Drivers. Starting salary will depend upon qualifications. Send copies of testimonials from last Employer giving ages and experience to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, East Coast Railway, Waltair Station.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

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THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
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TEA SERVICE (Separate Items), SUPERIOR LIMOGES WARE.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
TEA POTS	each	4 0	SLOP BASINS	each	2 0
COFFEE POTS	"	4 4	SUGAR	"	3 8
BREAKFAST CUPS and SAUCERS	per doz.	14 8	MILK JUGS	"	2 8
COFFEE	"	9 8	CREAM	"	1 12
TEA	"	11 0	BUTTER POTS	"	3 8

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
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Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's,

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
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3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

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Each page presents the space of three days with a select verse for each day on opposite page the whole being aptly and artistically bordered with a design of Bells and Pomegranates. Choicely bound in straight grained morocco (Maroon or Dark Green), gilt, gilt edges, round corners, and inside gold borders. Size : 6 by 5 inches.

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Compiled by Joseph Finn. (Authorized by Rudyard Kipling.) Designs by J. L. Kipling Rs. 6-8.

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EVENING CONCERT
IN
THE TOWN HALL.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.
ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES.

By kind Permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR, and Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE and the Officers KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MEMBERS of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro CMinor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Canta'a ...Schicksalslied Songfof Destiny...Brahms.

For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

3. Cantata...The Revenge .....Villiers Stanford

For Chorus and Orchestra.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Colonel MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS" from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the MEMBERS or their GUARDIANS of the MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, that those who have CHANGED their addresses owing to various reasons, should without delay get their Registered Addresses changed. Also henceforth all other communications relating to the said Association should be addressed to the name of the undersigned ONLY, at the following address. In every case the Members are requested to give their Numbers of Certificates or Diplomas.

DHUNJISHAW FRAMJEE CHINOY,
Sole Liquidator.

No. 65, Mirza Street, Baherkote, Bombay, 7th March, 1899.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Manzil Hummum Street Fort on THURSDAY the 16th day of March 1899 at 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday the 22nd day of February 1899 :—

That the word three in the third line of the 93rd Article of Association of the Company be deleted and the word five substituted therefore.

By order of the Board.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1899.

REMEMBER!

MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

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Carnac Road, BOMBAY. Market.
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of piece-goods, twist and other articles, etc., etc.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets dhoties, nainsooks, etc.
500 pieces dyed cloth.
On account of those concerned—
3 bales grey T cloth.
2 " " shirtings.
On account and risk of Nurbhashanker Soorjshunker.
30 bundles khoorjee Cloth.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

Auction Sale of very Valuable Landed Property at Rampart Row and Rope Walk Lane, Fort, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Offices.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under Instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanji Jijibhoy, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Rampart Row and Rope Walk Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 471 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25, and new No. 4895, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street Nos. 29-1-3, and Ward Nos. 1174 1177, and bounded on the north by the property of Hadi Ali Bebany, on the south by Ramrart Row, on the east by the property of Sir Pirzbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and on the west by Rope Walk Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Executors at their Office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NARON DHURU STREET OUT SIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Wanaarao Wasudewjee Morangan, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Gooulnath Vishwanathjee, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land containing by admeasurement 431 square yard- or there abouts together with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward Nos. 883, and 924, and Street Nos. 16, 22 943, and situate on the west side of Naron Dhuru Street, Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Naron Dhuru Street, on the west by the property of Hydersaly Cassumjee and Sons, on the north partly by the property of Sonabai Vishwanath and partly by Naron Dhuru Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Vuemail Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitor High Court, at his office No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 8th, 1899.

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Lady Kershaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at "Sassoon House" Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-wood, plain and open carved french polished household furniture made to order by "John Roberts" and "Dewjee Canjee and Co.," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China Dresden and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, very handsome large open carved blackwood partition screen, a very handsome new rich large drawing room velvet carpet, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, two pairs of very powerful fast trotting walers, a handsome stylish light victoria, a strong glass frosted miniature brougham, sets of plated mounted double harness (new) etc. etc., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Louis Kershaw deceased Chief Justice.

The property of Mr. I. K. MOIR, leaving Bombay—
1. Black Waler Mare "Vesper," 6 years, 15-2 hands, been driven in harness, but ridden for the past 7 months by a lady. Very quiet, snaffle mouth, believed to be perfectly sound.
2. Bay Arab Pony "Umballa," 6 years, about 14 hands, regularly ridden and driven, quiet, snaffle mouth, believed to be sound.
3. Lady's saddle, 2 gentlemen's saddles, 2 bridles.
4. Set of English brown harness, almost new, made for above Arab pony.

The property of Mr. R. Barlow—
1 Goyness cart by Dykes and Co, Calcutta, with removeable canopy and monsoon curtains.
1 C. B. pony, about 12 hands, regularly driven in above and set of old harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

GRAND CLEARING SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by Mr. R. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th instant, the whole of his remaining batch of horses, including pairs and single harness horses, chargers, etc., etc., broken and unbroken, numbering about 30 heads. The above horses, both as regards breeding and soundness will be found on inspection, one of the best batches ever offered by Auction in Bombay, and intending purchasers will be allowed Veterinary Inspection.

AUCTION SALE OF "KIDS-GROVE LODGE" AT COLABA, BEHIND THE TRAMWAY STABLES.

ON SATURDAY the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A wooden bungalow known as Kids-grove Lodge,

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES at Messrs. Abdool Rahman Mirza and Co.'s Stables, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place about 20 Arab horses suitable for riding and carriages, belonging to different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI, AND CAMMATEEPOORA OR FORAS ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable properties, unless in the meantime the same are disposed of private contract.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, within the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by measurement 227 square yards or there abouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 1964 New No. 8253 old survey No. 2089 and new survey No. 1249 under Tenure quit and ground rent and

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that our BOARD of DIRECTORS have decided to CLOSE this Branch of the Bank.

Constituents are requested therefore to make arrangements to close their accounts at their earliest convenience.

CREDIT LYONNAIS,
Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 14th Inst. at 3 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

3rd March, 1899.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, BREAD, and VEGETABLES, to Her Majesty's ships and Hired Vessels at Bombay, for three years from 1st April, 1899.

Forms and particulars of Tenders may be obtained on application at the office of the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, 2 Marine Lines. No Tenders will be received later than noon on Monday, the 20th instant.

EDMUND F. E. GIPPS,
Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

2, Marine Lines, 7 March, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI .....Plaintiff.

vs.

VULLIBHAI KHANBHOY .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, as varied by two several Consent Orders herein dated respectively the 3rd day of April, 1894, and the 19th day of April, 1894, all that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhoy Khanbhai in each and every of the following immovable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorujmal Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street in the sub-district of Bombay which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rukhmanjee Khaobhai Ghellabhai Khanbhai and Ahmedbhoy Tajbhoy and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2211 Collector's New No. 3114 old Survey No. 1236 New Survey No. 4451 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under ward No. 6815 street No. 37, 139 and 141 containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-eighths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows. That is to say on or towards the East by Baboo Dhuboo Street aforesaid, aforesaid on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khurra Moosa and now in that of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. 2, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorujmal Gung ram, Goolraj Gungaram and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street, aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the Sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jadeo and Lallco Dhunjeebhoy and now in the occupation of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 25 and 24, but now under Street No. 80-82, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-elevenths of another square yard be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Isaack Sudoo and now in that of late Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorchoy Lutibjee but now of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai being the premises referred to as lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement or thereabouts as the same is delineated on the plan thereof made by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cd. No. 74, New No. 1633, old Survey No. 763 and New Survey No. 3296, Ward No. 1769-774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway whereof on or towards the North by the leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next herein after secondly described abutting on the Mazagon Border Road and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a police hospital and partly vacant and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 18th day of August 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May 18 0 at the annual rent of Rupees 634-6-0 Indian and fourteen annas six with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be increased or decreased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to receive subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise dated 10th September 1846 made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees 200 two hundred and ninety).

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate adjoining the said land herein above described and lying at Verzagon in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards on or thereabouts assessed under Collector's old No. 110, Collector's New No. 11600 and old survey No. 4326, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on or towards the North by the Mazagon Border Road and on or towards the South by the property firstly herein before described which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to be here a before mentioned demise dated 9th September 1846.

LOT No. IV.

All that right title and interest form rly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee Issani to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street in the sub-district of Bombay which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rukhmanjee Khaobhai Ghellabhai Khanbhai and Ahmedbhoy Tajbhoy and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2211 Collector's New No. 3114 old Survey No. 1236 New Survey No. 4451 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under ward No. 6815 street No. 37, 139 and 141 containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-eighths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows. That is to say on or towards the east by sweeper's passage on or towards the west by Baboo Dhuboo Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramjee Mossy Bawa and on towards the south by the house of Caterboy S. Bomanjee.

LOT No V.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement Five hundred and forty-six and seven-ninths square yards and bounded as follows; That is to say on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Beg Mehomed trading under the name of Abdul Rajman Sallay Mahomed on or towards the south by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash on or towards the east by Akbar Street and on or towards the West partly by land in the occupation of Rajaram Govindraw and Tyaball Sullaymanjee and partly by land in the occupation of Dadlabhoy Hormusjee Dubash which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the registration sub district of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said lessee and which said premises are demised by and comprised in a certain Indenture of Lease dated 19th January 1889 and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and Vallibhai Khanbhai.

LOT No. VI.

The Steam Launch "Mary" bearing B No. 4011 of nineteen tons burthen.

LOT No. VII.

The Steam Launch "Tristy" bearing B No. 4320 of 3654 100 tons burthen.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 59 Medow Street Fort Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of January, 1899.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 10,500,000
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. } 1 bon. }	1305
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Commercial	16,000	100	100	8 p.c.	110
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	£6
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellasy	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhaowsuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broila Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	105
Broach Oil Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	180
Colaba	800	200	200	dvRs12½	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
French	150	8,300	500	25+30	800
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs30	240xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Mahva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	485
Mahim Sapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	2·5
Maraonette	300	500	500	53	72
Mofussil Co.	900	125	125	dvd Rs 5	72
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
New Bezar	100	250	all	25	215
New Indian	60	500	500	dvd Rs50	580
Prince of Wales	200	125	125	Rs 15	171 1-4
Sabapathy (Bellary)	120	500	0	20	350
Sassoon	500	500	500	7	840x
Sidhpur Cotton and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	595
Standard Mills	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,0 0xd
Star of India	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Textile Manufg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	580
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	620
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Dy nagh Mills	600	500	500	25	625xD
Golaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	450
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Jam shedbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	870
David Mill	1,160	500	500	dvdRs.25	640
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	258
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	504
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hing ughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Hurkisondas Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	20	470
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,530
Indian Manufg.	900	500	500	Nil	340
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Jafer Ali	1,100	500	500	75	540
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jawraj Indoo.	1,890	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	170
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Khandeish	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,500	1,00	dvdRs.30	805
Khatau Makunjee	400	250	250	65	80xd
Loonoid	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	510
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 5	100
Lakmidas Khimjee Manufacturing Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	985
Mahalaxmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	2.950
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Ahmedabad	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,250
Mazagon	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	26
Morarji Goculdas Spinning Co. Ld.	5,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 5	92½
Moore S & M. Co., Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,750
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	5,792	625	625	dvd Nil	175
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,080
Rieera Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	735
Saraswati Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	975
Sassoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	550
Shalapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Standard	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,825
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 121	328
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	350
Venishuker Lukhmichand Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	245	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	155
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	300	6,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	75
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	940
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	377
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	207
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Ass	5,000	80	10	10 pr. ct.	19
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	250
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Larkin & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	26
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Plant Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvdR023	105
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	5	6
Tresshar & Co.	2,000	500	500	6	1,050
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Telephone Co.	2,500	250	100	Rs. 15	53

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,348	...	00	Nil	345
Auranga	615	1,000	1,000	80	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Unifactoring	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	580
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	620
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Dy nagh Mills	600	500	500	25	625xD
Golaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	450
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Jam shedbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	870
David Mill	1,160	500	500	dvdRs.25	640
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	258
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	504
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hing ughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Hurkisondas Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	20	470
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,530
Indian Manufg.	900	500	500	Nil	340
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Jafer Ali	1,100	500	500	75	540
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jawraj Indoo.	1,890	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	170
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Khandeish	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,500	1,00	dvdRs.30	805
Khatau Makunjee	400	250	250	65	80xd
Loonoid	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	510
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 5	100
Lakmidas Khimjee Manufacturing Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	985
Mahalaxmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	2.950
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Ahmedabad	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,250
Mazagon	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	26
Morarji Goculdas Spinning Co.	5,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 5	92½
Moore S & M. Co., Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,750
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	5,792	625	625	dvd Nil	175
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,080
Rieera Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	735
Saraswati Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	975
Sassoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	550
Shalapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Standard	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,825
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 121	328
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	350
Venishuker Lukhmichand Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	460
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Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd R

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
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And we are sure you will not repent it.
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NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	do.
Return from Inkerman	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	do.
Quatre Bras	do.
Roll Call	do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	Alien Stewart.
Kassassin	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	do.
Guns to the Front	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1798)	Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons)	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By Luke Fildes, R A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	W H Overend.
Companion to above	do.
Hanpecked (Dog and Hen)	R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	H Dicksie
The Captive	Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie	By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By Herkomer, R A.
Corona	C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	E J Poynter, R A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	do.
"Wait a Minute" Dogs)	do.
La Source	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	W C Dodson

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
Opposite Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
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PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

An extra allotment of Bills was made yesterday in London, amounting to Rs. [10,000, on Madras, at ls. 4 1-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued without change at ls. 3 13-16d.

In consols there was a drop yesterday of 1-16 per cent, to 110 11-16. French Rentes remained at 103 1-4 while Paris exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25-23 fcs. Indian sterling Loan continued at 116, and 3 1-2 per cent. rupee Securities at £67 3-16. Bar Silver was 1-16d lower, at 27 3-8d, per oz., and in New York 1-8 cent, at 59-3-8 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London unchanged at 4-85 1-2 dollors.

The goat skin sales opened yesterday in London with a good demand at advanced prices, Bombay qualities being 1d. higher, and Madras Prime 1 1-2d. The number of goat skins offered was 1,359,000, and of sheep 1,087,000.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35 3-4s per 416lbs. March-April shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet in tone; Brown Rapeseed at 33 1-2s per 416lbs. March-April shipment to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

In the Liverpool Cotton market spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32 l., to 3 15-32d. per lb.; American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 25-64d. for March and 3 13-32d. for July-August delivery. The market closed firm. Srrats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales East Indians, and the Imports 15,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York, at 6 9-16 cents per lb.; June Futures were 2 points higher, at 6 30 cents per lb., and September 3 points, at 6 17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	897.
Monday's Receipts	19,000	34,000	15,000
Two days' do.	33,000	47,000	24,000
Since 1st Sept.	7,193,000	7,475,000	6,005,000

Our local cotton market is quiet, with prices firm at their current level. For Fine Bengal, Rs. 131 per candy is quoted and for "Fully Good," Rs. 122 for "Fine" Broach, Rs. 164 to Rs. 165 and good Rs. 163 to Rs. 164 for Fine Bhownuggger Rs. 150 and "Fully Good" Rs. 142.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is no fresh feature to report regarding these markets.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	19,932 bales.
Wheat	12,115 cwts.
Linseed	12,671 "
Rapeseed	3,055 "
Gingellyseed	12,303 "
Poppyseed	1,083 "
Castorseed	2,994 "
Rice	11,196 "

FREIGHTS are a quiet market. A few relets are reported done at 16s. 9d. per ton for Antwerp per "Knight Errant."

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4s. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A very moderate enquiry was reported either, way, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 to 4-1-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 5 32d. "
Francs	1-70 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates further advanced to-day to 101 3-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 101 1-2 for the Settlement, and 95 for Threes, in a quiet but steady market.

SHARES are utterly inanimate. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 3rd January, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 3. Rs. A. P.	Jan. 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	91 00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,92,218 2 6	1,87,01,781 8 9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,48,32,018 6 7	5,00,30,483 4 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,46,337 3 5	5,71,740 12 3
Sundries	32,14,466 0 5	22,48,976 15 1
	Rs. 10,26,65,039 12 11	10,05,61,9-7 8 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	61,61,906 0 0	57,90,139 0 0
Other authorised Investms.	71,63,398 0 0	70,57,453 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,74,44,253 14 8	1,78,58,657 14 6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,25,913 9 11	1,90,12,758 10 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,81,68,561 14 7	1,79,69,746 8 1
Balances with other Banks	12,64,156 0 5	8,88,109 7 6
Bullion	1,405 1 0	1,405 1 0
Head Stock	13,97,698 13 0	12,95,812 10 11
Cash	12,654 4 0	12,671 6 3
Sundries	19,00,708 10 3	18,14,837 7 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,34,88,088 14 2	1,21,29,152 13 1
Do. at Branches	1,83,34,376 14 1	1,78,31,253 8 9
	Rs. 10,26,65,039 12 11	10,05,61,987 8 10

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	21,200	80	24,780
Or per mile of Railway	25	150	1	176
For previous 21 weeks of half year	20,976	1,29,324	223	4,50,523
Total for 26 week	24,476	1,50,524	303	17,5,303
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,333	22,146	303	24,523
Per mile of Ry do.	17	157	...	174
Total to corresponding date do.	16,516	1,55,361	849	1,73,836

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 257
Do. to date ..... " 1,467

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February, 1899, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,630	2,25,000	4,000	3,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	488	9	690
For previous 25 weeks of half year.	5,06,961	13,35,804	19,711	18,62,482
Total for 26 week	5,95,963	15,60,838	23,711	21,80,482
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	47,200	1,88,201	2,300	2,37,701
Per mile of Ry do.	103	403	5	519
Total to corresponding date	4,63,303	13,09,305	28,835	17,11,476

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 80,799
Ditto to date ..... " 4,39,005

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 25th February, 1899.

Description.	1899	1898	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,056	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Passengers	57,820	47,582	6,750	...	6,750	
Parcels, &c.	99,015	88,440	...	13,012	...	
Goods						
Other earnings	10,418	8,217	...	460	...	
Total for week	1,67,254	1,14,939	...	6,722	...	
Aggregate	12,68,957	11,62,340	...	...	...	

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th February, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total —	1,46,902	6,00,289	5,032	9,52,224
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491 Miles.	...	...	...	8,07,995

Increase ..... Rs. 1,45,129

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—February 24, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain Hugh J Barton, R E, of a daughter, still-born.
FOOTE—March 3, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain H B Foote, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STOCKLEY—FORD—March 1, at the Old Cathedral, Calcutta by Rev H B Hyde, M A, Major V M Stockley, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to John, second daughter of the late Matthew Hall Atkinson, of No 4b Shields, and widow of Gerard Ford, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields and Brighton.

DEATHS.

HANCOCK—March 1, at Emerald Bank, Darjeeling, Henry Moore Hancock, late of Mattigurrah Tea Concern, Siliguri.
MURRAY—February 25, at Monghyr, of consumption, Herschel Dear the beloved eldest son of the late Major-General and Mrs H D Murray and grandson of the late Herschel Dear of Monghyr, aged 26 years and 27 days.
WALKER—February 28, at Kookilamook, Assam, suddenly Captain A H Walker, I G S N Co., aged 47.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1899.

THERE has been what the French call a *detente* in the relations between Great Britain and France in regard to the coaling station in Muscat or Bandar Jissab. The Foreign Office officially recognises that under the Treaty of 1862, by which Great Britain and France guarantee the independence of the Imam of Oman, there is an equality of rights in that kingdom between the two Powers. As Great Britain acquired a coaling station or two from the Imam years ago, France is entitled to do the same. Nothing could be more simple. But if that were the case from the beginning, why was there so much fuss about so simple an affair? The *Times* applauded the remarkable intuition of the Viceroy of India in discovering a plot foreboding danger to India, and the firmness and energy with which his Excellency—without troubling Lord Salisbury?—settled the whole business by the despatch of a cruiser to Muscat and bringing the Imam to his senses by stopping his subsidy. There can be no doubt whatever that the stipend was cut off, and that H. M. S. Eclipse did proceed to Muscat with Admiral Douglas on board, and bent her guns on the unhappy Imam's palace windows. His Highness was ordered to come on board, where he was compelled to cancel the concession he had been incautious enough to accord to the French Consul, M. Otavi. Was it all a mistake? According to the French version, the answer must be distinctly in the affirmative. "The Queen's Government have expressed to that of the French Republic, profound regret" that "the incorrect spontaneous intervention of one of their agents should have given any room for doubt as to their resolve to observe the stipulations of the Treaty of 1862. We have this, on the authority of M. Delcasse, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking officially in the Chamber of Deputies. Four days ago Reuter informed us that it was announced in London that "Great Britain recognises the entire equality of France and England under the Treaty of 1862 relating to Oman, and assents to a French coaling station at Muscat provided there is no cession of territory." It would appear that there never was any question of a cession of territory; the proviso was invented apparently to save the face of the Foreign Office. The "Times" had reason to anticipate this change of attitude. Leading the way, it was good enough to announce before hand that the French were welcome to a station provided it belonged to a private individual, and was under private management. As the official announcement expressly recognises the entire equality of France and England in these parts, this effort of the "Times" to save its face is more amusing than diplomatic.

It is, however, far from being a laughing matter if the Queen's Government has to disclaim the incorrect spontaneous action of one of its agents, and express regret for the excess of zeal to the Government aggrieved. When the joy bells were ringing in Printing House Square and elsewhere over the conspicuous success with which the incident of Muscat had been dealt with, we saw reason to predict that the last word had not been said in that matter. The rejoicings would appear to have been not only premature but wholly misplaced. The result has shown that we were justified in that forecast. The premature exultation has given place to humiliation that is happily neither deep nor ineffaceable. It is a humiliation that may prove to be a blessing in disguise by drawing the attention of the authorities to the existence of possible pitfalls which it would be wise to avoid. Our Allahabad contemporary had the prescience and prudence when the Muscat denouement was attracting attention to look up the treaties on which British rights in regard to Muscat were defined and placed on record. These diplomatic documents date back a hundred years, and in their earliest form they bound Muscat not to harbour or assist the French against us when we and they were at war. On the contrary, Muscat was to take our side if the French landed, but not at sea: "These articles pledge the Sultan of Muscat not to give France a footing in the Gulf so long as she is at war with England, but it is by no means clear that they prevent the Sultan from making an agreement with France if France and England are at peace." When Malcolm in 1800 declared that the existing engagements "remain fixed and in full force" there was no mention of an undertaking to subordinate for all time the foreign relations of Muscat to the wishes and requirements of the Government of India. Our contemporary observed, evidently with some anxiety, that the necessity for changing a state of things that had lasted for a century without any practical inconvenience had "arisen a few weeks after the accession to the Vicercyalty of India of the statesman who wrote in 1892, after a visit to Muscat: 'Oman may be justifiably regarded as a British dependency. We subsidise its ruler; we dictate its policy, we should tolerate no alien interference. I have little doubt myself that the time will some day come when, as these petty Native States crumble before the advance of a friendly civilisation, a more definite possession will be required, and the Union Jack will be seen flying from the Castle of Muscat. It is much to be feared that we have in that printed wish the *fons et origo* of the diplomatic rebuff which according to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has made it necessary for the Queen's Government to express deep regret that the unauthorised action of one of its agents had thrown doubt on our interpretation of the Treaty of 1862. What does the Agent in question think of the situation thus created?

The precipitancy of the "spontaneous intervention" that led to such an unexpected fiasco is emphasised by a prompt disavowal. It cannot be excused by the plea that it was necessary to avert a peril threatening British interests. There was never any reason to suppose that French activity in the Persian Gulf would endanger British or Indian interests in that region. We have more than once pointed out that the French in Muscat or its vicinity would be as remote from any possible base as was Major Marchand at Fashoda. But we pointed out at the same time that the pretensions of Russia to a port on the Gulf stood on a very different footing. As compared to those pretentions any efforts of the French to establish themselves in a formidable position in those waters are of very little moment so far as British or Indian interests are concerned. Russia has a commanding position in Northern Persia, which places the Government at Teheran under the strictest obligation to walk warily and avoid giving offence to so formidable a neighbour. For all practical purposes the Shah is the vassal of the Czar in all but name. When the time comes to press for the fulfilment of the stipulations in the secret convention which gives Russia the right to build railways in Persian territory, the Shah will be in no position to repudiate them. To understand what this means we have only to read the statement in the *Standard* of February 15 "that the Berlin correspondent of that paper is given to understand that the Russian Government contemplates the speedy construction of the long-projected railway from the Trans-Caspian Line, through Persia to Bundar el Abbas, on the Persian Gulf." That significant statement fully bears out what we have constantly stated, that Russian designs on Bunder Abbas are far otherwise formidable than the restless activity of M. Otavi, the French Consul at Muscat, on the opposite shore of the Gulf. It is mere waste of time to trouble ourselves about a coaling station at Bunder Jissab, when there is good reason to know that "the speedy construction of the long-projected line through Persia to Bundar Abbas" is contemplated at St. Petersburg. The military resources of the Caucasus and of Trans-Caspia will be available for the development of Russian designs in the Gulf when that line is made. A coaling station will not satisfy those most insatiable of land-grabbers. As we have said, one of these days statesmen may have reason to busy themselves far more about the fate of Bundar Abbas than the question of a coaling station or a godown at Bundar Jissab, though the distance between the two is little more than a hundred miles. Lord Salisbury will do well to remember that Lord Curzon has placed on written record his resolve to impeach any Minister who permits a foreign power to obtain a port in the Persian Gulf. It would be a curious complication if it should come to pass that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom were to be impeached by the Viceroy of India for betraying the interests of the Empire to its insidious foes.

THE value of imports into the United Kingdom from the British East Indies for last year is officially given as £36,306,777 or three millions and one-seventh more than in the previous twelve months and close on two millions more than in 1896. Exports from the United Kingdom to India reached a total value of £33,633,436 against nearly thirty-one millions, and thirty-three and one-eighth millions for 1897 and 1896 respectively. These figures—or rather the figures for the various Presidencies from which we have worked out the aggregates for ourselves—are contained in an appendix to the English Board of Trade returns for January and may therefore be accepted as accurate. Bengal accounts for the largest individual share of both imports and exports, the former amounting to sixteen and a half millions sterling in 1898 against sixteen millions in 1897 and withiu a fraction of fifteen millions in 1896; and the exports to £13,721,428 against £12,813,303 and £14,342,704. Bombay comes second with imports reaching five and a half millions sterling against three and a half and four and a half for 1897 and 1896 and exports totalling £11,129,536 against £9,404,197 and £11,588,996. From Ceylon, goods of the value of £4,870,164 were imported last year, an increase of about £200,000 on the preceding twelve months; from Madras, value £3,229,579, a decrease of £130,000; from Burma £2,218,350, an increase of £340,000; and from the Straits £3,936,873, increase of £290,000. The nearest to Bombay in the matter of imports from the United Kingdom is the Straits with two and three-quarters millions sterling showing an increase of £280,000; followed by Burma with two and a half millions pounds, increase of £188,000 and Madras with £2,303,475, decrease of £480,000. Pending the publication some months hence of the very exhaustive statistics of the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom, it is not possible to allocate definitely all the items which go to make up the totals for the several Presidencies. The appendix from which the above figures are taken gives no details, and the ordinary monthly returns for the twelve months ended December enumerate only the more noteworthy categories.

For all general purposes, however, these latter are sufficient. The receipts of wheat into the three kingdoms in 1898 were nine and a half millions cwt., valued at £3,556,051, compared with only 572,760 cwts., in the previous year, when India required for herself practically all the grain she produced. Of rice, over three and a half millions cwts were received from India including Burma, the value being £1,137,891. Sugar saw a further falling off, for whereas in 1896, over a million and a half cwts. were shipped from India to England, in 1897 the quantity fell to a little over the half million cwts., and in 1898 still lower to a value of £178,248—that is, £22,700 less than 1896. Tea, on the other hand, figures for one hundred and forty and a half million lbs. against one hundred and thirty-four and three-quarters million lbs. and one hundred and twenty-seven and three-quarters million, in the two preceding years respectively; and it will help to a notion of the importance of India in the English market in this one particular, if we add that of Ceylon tea 98,136,157 lbs. were received and of China tea 27,098,706 lbs. In other words, India, as distinct from Ceylon, supplies the English market with more than half of its annual consumption. Among raw materials for textile manufacture, the diminished receipts of Indian cotton are noteworthy, the total being 244,194 cwt. in the twelve months under review against 375,858 cwts. in 1897 and 590,863 cwts. in 1896. Of American cotton, on the other hand England took 16,119,227 cwts. being an increase on the year of 3,800,000 cwts.; of Egyptian 2,463,647 cwts, increase of 16,000 cwts; of Brazilian 53,769 cwts, decrease of 97,000 cwt., s; and of other sorts 124,049 cwts. increase of 26,000 cwts. The available quantity and the cheapness of the American staple, together with its greater degree of adaptability for the production of the yarns and grey cloths affected by Lancashire, will account for the diminution in the takings of Indian cotton.

AGRICULTURAL operations are progressing satisfactorily in Rajputana, and the state of the crops being generally good there is reason to hope that the destitution now prevalent there will soon cease to exist. True, the spring crops have been damaged by blight and frost in Ajmere-Merwara, Kotah and Kerowlie, but no serious injury has been done to them. Eight districts report scarcity of fodder, but cattle are still generally in good condition. Prices have risen in two States, but have a tendency to fall in Meywar. The numbers of persons in receipt of famine relief is now 5,557, the number increasing week by week, in addition to which 4,213 persons have emigrated. The standing crops in Bombay have been damaged by frost, rats or white ants in parts of Sind, and American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar. But harvesting of the late crops is progressing generally, and preparations for next season are being made in eight districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Guzerat and Kathiawar. Fodder is sufficient and agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in five and fallen in six districts, and probably will continue to fluctuate, to the disadvantage of the purchaser, until after the crops are reaped. In most provinces the outlook gives no cause for anxiety. Water is insufficient in several places, but timely showers have fallen in others. The Madras report shows that no rain fell during the week except slight showers in the Circars. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Some sowings are being made. The standing crops are generally in fair condition. The harvest is yielding a fair to normal outturn. Pasturage is scarce, but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in parts.

A SLIGHT decrease is shown in the presidency plague returns published yesterday, the attacks having fallen from 2,957 to 2,832 and the deaths from 2,484 to 2,292—a fall of 125 in attacks and 192 in fatal cases. It is needless to say that Bombay city does not contribute to this desirable state of affairs, her week's results being more than ten per cent. worse than in the previous week. Karachi and Poona cities also return heavier totals, those of the former having gone up from sixteen and eight to 60 and 36 and the Poona returns from 39 and 30 to 79 and 54. Increases are also reported in the Kaira, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik and Poona districts and in the Cutch State. But we have decreases which more than compensate for these figures in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts and Kolhapur and Rewa Kantha States. Five districts and six native states have absolutely clean bills. The number of villages infected also shows an improvement, the week's return giving 307 against 368 in the previous seven days. Railway inspection has been brisk and useful, 37 cases having been detected, of which all but ten proved fatal. The railway figures now give 161 detentions and 102 deaths since the work was started in October last.

H. M. S. MARATHON, Captain G. M. Field, arrived in harbour, to-day, from Aden, which port she left on the 27th February. She had fine weather during the voyage.

THE 29th Bombay Infantry, moving in relief from Hyderabad and Jacobabad to the Malakand, arrived at Nowshera on 15th April.

THE text of the chairman's memorandum on the Port Trust estimates will be found on page 6.

MR. JOHN M. COOK, head of the firm of Thomas Cook and Son died on Saturday last. A sketch of his remarkable career appears on page 6 of this issue.

COLONEL J. M. BABINGTON, Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind District, has been selected for the appointment of Colonel on the Staff of the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Colchester.

MR. KIRK, Queen's Bays, has arrived at Poona to take up his appointment on General Burnett's personal staff.

THE 1ST Gurkhas, marching in relief from Dharmsala to Landi Kotal, arrive at Sialkot on the 12th March.

THE 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, marching in relief to the Samana, left Abbottabad on the 1st, and are due at Kohat on the 15th March.

A SEPOY of the 20th Punjab Infantry has brought into Landi Kotal the Martini-Henry rifle with which he deserted. This is the first rifle given in by the Khusrogis, and it is now expected that more will follow.

THE 37th Dogras are still at Kohat awaiting transport. The 35th Sikhs are consequently detained at Peshawar pending arrival of the 37th, who are, however, expected to reach on the 5th, in which case the 35th will move on 7th march.

A SMALL Artillery practice camp is likely to be held at Huti (near Campbellpore) about the end of March, to enable No. 24 Company, Southern Division, R. A., to test the new breech-loading equipment, which they have just received.

COLONEL BROWNRIGG has assumed command of the Sindh District.

MR. PARSONS, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, proceeds directly on six months leave. Mr. J. Taylor, of Messrs. Heilgers and Company, officiates, and Mr. Haywood acts as Assistant temporarily.

THREE more cases of plague have occurred at the village of Gurchah. The first case occurred on the 28th ultimo, since when there have been seven cases in all with two deaths. The village is being evacuated.

SOME absurd rumours have been set afloat regarding the impending trouble in Afghanistan. There is absolutely no foundation for these uneasy forebodings. The reason for the temporary detention of British troops at Landi Kotal is, as stated some days ago, that full transport is for the moment not available because a large number of animals were requisitioned for the Attock camp of instruction.

RAJA SIR AMAR SINGH and Mr. M. Nethersole, after having an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the construction of the railway in Kashmir, have left Calcutta for Darjiling to inspect the railway there, with a view to obtain useful hints in constructing the Kashmir line over the Banihal Pass. It is stated now that Sir Bradford Leslie has not come from England specially for this purpose. The railway is to be entrusted to Mr. Nethersole, and if, after starting the work, it is found necessary, an engineer will be brought from England to work under Mr. Nethersole. It is rumoured that Major-General de Boubel has offered his services to the Durbar for carrying out the work.

THE gross earnings of the Indian railways from 1st April last to 18th February 1899 show an increase of 128 lakhs over the figures for the previous year. The G. I. P. contributes no less than 65 lakhs to this result, the Rajputana-Malwa 29, the B. B. and C. I. Railway 20, the North-Western 17, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand 11 respectively. On the other hand, the Southern Mahratta shows a loss of 14 lakhs, East Bengal 11, and the Mysore Section and South Indian 6 each.

MR. C. PEARL, now at Lahore, has been appointed by the Kashmir Durbar as Taxidermist of the Pratap Singh Museum in Srinagar. His Highness the Maharaja takes a warm interest in making this institution a useful and attractive one. Ample funds have been provided for its expansion. Colonel Ward has been entrusted with the duty of making a collection of the specimen fauna in His Highness's territories for it. The library and the reading room attached to the Museum will be opened to the public from the beginning of the next Sambat year 1956.

THE withdrawal of the two remaining British regiments with the Khyber force writes the Frontier paper may be taken as an indication that the tribal service difficulty in the Khyber is at an end. This business, upon which Mr. W. P. Cunningham has been engaged as Special Commissioner in the Khyber, since October last, has been brought to a final and satisfactory conclusion by the fact of the Zakka Khel Maliks, Khwas Khan and Wali Muhammad Khan, having returned from Kabul, and presented themselves as the representatives of the two principal sections of this powerful clan. The Khanai Khel, a small unimportant section of the Zakkas, while declining to receive their share of the tribal service allowance at the hands of either of these Maliks, have signified their willingness to acknowledge them as representatives of their section and this has been the only hitch in the negociations since the absent Maliks returned to the frontier, which prevented the arrangement from being finally concluded. A little pressure from the other sections, however, will probably soon put this matter right.

THE January issue of the "Harmsworth Magazine" is an eminently readable one. Among the illustrated articles in its pages is one from the pen of Mr. Gavin Macdonald on mice. Most of us kept mice in the days of our childhood (he says.) They were always white, with pink eyes, and our elders objected to them tooth and nail. Without warning, the mouse fancy has sprung into general popularity, and the craze for rearing and showing the tiny creatures has assumed the proportions of an important and fashionable hobby. There is a National Mouse Club, a National Mouse Show, and a hundred others of less importance. Nor is there lack of prizes. The Mouse Challenge Bowl is a trophy worthy of consideration by a Derby winner and there are pots and medals and specials galore for competition by enthusiastic members of the fancy. A first visit to a famous collection is likely to occasion considerable surprise to those who are only familiar with the white and pink-eyed variety and the common little grey-backed member of the household. During the last two or three years various fanciers have been industriously endeavouring to improve the breed, and they have succeeded in producing the most beautiful specimens. The show mouse is larger than the common household specimen. The eye is much larger and fuller, and the coat would not disgrace a thoroughbred racer. But the chief points are colour and marking. These are simply wonderful. The self colours include not only black and white, but almost every shade between. There are many collections valued at £30, and I know of one for which £100 has been offered and refused.

THE following tribute to John Ruskin is from the *St. James's Gazette* of Feb. 8 :—This morning John Ruskin completes the eightieth year of a life full of sustained endeavour and accomplished good. Whatever we may think now of some pages that he wrote, they all bear the mark of an evident sincerity as clear as when they first roused their readers to new thought and flung down a gage of battle to the champions of so many creeds. His chief function was to open the eyes of his generation to the gospel of beauty that had been revealed to him, the fire burned within him, and he spoke, with all the vehemence of those ancient prophets whom he loved and knew so well. As little content with established rules of thought or criticism as with accepted judgments, he went deeper than the art and architecture he described, and sought in Nature herself the principles he taught. Though he is silent now, his presence is with us still, and among the writers who have lived and died since his Newdig te was read at Oxford soon after the Queen's accession his personality remains most vivid of them all. To think of his prime is to remember the days of Thackeray and Carlyle; his middle life recalls the names of Burne-Jones, Morris, Froude, Newman, Arnold and Darwin; Herbert Spencer alone survives with him, and the first revelation of his trenchant honesty and brilliant style is a light that remains undimmed by any new star in the literary firmament.

THE "Temps" publishes the following details regarding a tragedy in the Chinese Legation in Paris: —A young attache, M. Y. N., shot with a revolver Lien Yung, Secretary of Legation, and then blew his own brains out. M. Y. N., who for some time past had been suffering from cerebral trouble of a somewhat serious nature, had frequently protested against insignificant remarks which were made to him regarding his duties. He declared that he was persecuted by his colleagues, and in particular by Lien Yung, who, he said, wanted to drive him to return to China. This fixed idea preyed upon his mind to such an extent that at one time the idea was seriously entertained at the Legation of placing the young man under special medical treatment. The idea, however, was not carried out, as M. Y. N.'s state shortly afterwards appeared to improve. Terrible evidence to the contrary was given yesterday. (Feb. 16). About six o'clock M. Y. N. arrived at the Legation, and entering the office of Lien Yung asked the latter to come with him into the corridor. Lien Yung consented, but he had scarcely left the room when the Attache drew a revolver from his pocket and fired. The bullet entered Lien Yung's head just below the left ear, and the Secretary fell, mortally wounded. The murderer fired two more shots at his victim, but both missed, one bullet lodging in the office door, while the other smashed against the wall. Then, turning his weapon against himself, M. Y. N. lodged two bullets in his head. Alarmed by the reports, the domestics of the Legation ran up and found the two men lying side by side in a great pool of blood. M. Y. N., was still breathing. He held in his right hand a revolver, one chamber of which was loaded. A doctor was summoned, but M. Y. N. was dead when he arrived. The Chinese Minister had the bodies carried into one of the rooms, and ordered the Commissary of Police to be informed. This official made a brief examination of the staff and domestics of the Legation. The bodies were placed in treble coffins this morning for conveyance to Pekin, where they will be interred.

THE Belfast financial paper publishes a portrait of the new chairman of the city Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. L. Heyn a brother of Mr. J. M. Heyn of Messrs. Samuel Fitze and Co. of Bombay. Our contemporary writes :—"The firm of Messrs. G. Heyn and Sons, Belfast, of which Mr. F. L. Heyn is a member, was established

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MUSCAT INCIDENT.

"PROFOUND REGRET OF THE QUEEN'S GOVERNMENT."

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, to-day, M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, related the history of the Muscat affair.

The British Government, he said, had recognised without delay the identical rights of France and England in Muscat, and it was not at the moment when the two Governments were negociating the African delimitation which would be a guarantee of a lasting entente for safeguarding the essential interests of both countries that the British Government could countenance the incorrect spontaneous intervention of one of its agents, for which, added M. Delcasse, "The Queen's Government has expressed to us its profound regret."

DIVERGENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH STATEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The *Times* comments this morning upon the divergence of M. Delcasse's statements in the Chamber of Deputies on the Muscat affair with those made in the British Parliament, and says that if the latter are correct, the local agents of the British Government desire commendation, not repudiation, as apparently their vigilance baffled the original designs of France.

M. DELCASSE'S STATEMENT.

INCONSISTENT WITH FACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

I am in a position to say that the statement alleged in Reuter's telegram, to-day, to have been made by the French Minister regarding Muscat is quite inconsistent with facts as they are officially known in Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIVAL POWERS AND CHINA.

CONTEMPTUOUS WORDING OF THE YAMEN.

REFUSAL OF THE ITALIAN DEMANDS.

MARCH 7.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking wires that the French Minister on February 24th warned the Tsung-li-Yamen of the Italian demands and counselled their immediate rejection.

RELATIONS OF ITALY AND CHINA.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking states that owing to the contemptuous wording of the Chinese reply to Italys demand for the lease of Samun Bay the Italian Minister declines to hold further direct communication with the Tsung-li-Yamen.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN GUARDS FROM PEKING.

The Russian and French Ministers have announced to the Yamen the early withdrawal of their Marines from Peking.

The American Marines are already leaving the Chinese capital.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

TO BE RE-HEARD.

The whole court of Cassation has assembled for the purpose of hearing the Dreyfus case, and has appointed M Beaupre as reporter.

The public hearing is not likely to be taken before 10 April.

DEATH OF MR. KIPLING'S DAUGHTER.

THE KAISER'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's child, Josephine, has died of pneumonia in New York.

The Kaiser, as an enthusiastic admirer of his unrivalled books, has cabled enquiries regarding Mr. Kipling's condition.

THE FILIPINO REVOLT.

ANOTHER REPULSE.

Despatches from Manila state that the Filipino attempted to recapture the waterworks at Manila but were repulsed by the Americans after severe fighting.

MAJOR MACDONALD'S EXPEDITION.

THE MISSION FULFILLED.

It is understood that Major Macdonald returns to England.

Telegrams from Mombassa affirm that the object of his mission has been entirely fulfilled.

CEYLON DELEGATES IN GERMANY.

H. M. the Emperor William has received the delegates from the Ceylon Planters' Association.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The business at the next Friday's Legislative Council will include the passing of the Court Fees Bill and the Currency Notes Forgery Bill; also presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Glanders and Farcy Bill.

THE HEALTH OF THE AMIR.

The facts regarding the Amir are that he was indisposed early in February, but appeared at Durbar at the Eed festival, on the 12th ultimo, and since then has been in his ordinary health.

A GANG OF MAHSUDS

THE ENEMY PURSUED AND ONE OF THEM SHOT.

A party of four Sowars of the 5th Punjab Cavalry out from Wano were fired on Sunday, by a gang of fifty Mahsuds, two sowars and three horses being shot.

The troops went out and pursued the gang, shooting one of them.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

No. 6 Company Madras Sappers leaves Secunderabad on the 9th instant, arriving at Nowshera on the 19th. No. 4 Company, on relief at Malakand, reaches Nowshera on the 29th, and Secunderabad on the 10th April.

*Appeared in our town edition of yesterday morning.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SAHARANPUR.

PASSENGERS AND SERVANTS INJURED.

SAHARANPUR, MARCH 7.

A serious collision occurred here last night at 9 o'clock between the 4 down North Western Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway mail resulting in injuries to the front and rear-guards and drivers of both trains and fifteen passengers, with considerable damage to rolling stock. The accident is said to have been caused by the former train shunting in the yard while the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway mail was leaving the station.

THE JUBILEE MURDERS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

POONA, MARCH 7.

The case against Barkrishna Wassudew and Ranade was resumed, to-day, at the Sessions Court before Mr. Crowe.

Mr. Setlur and Mr. Rele, advocates from Bombay, instructed by Mr. Soboni, defended Balkrishna.

Mr. Carvalho re-called and said: Counsel were asked for when the first application regarding Messrs. Soboni and Rele appearing for Balkrishna was made; the latter refused their help.

Examined by Mr. Setlur, he said he remembered Wasudev and Ranade made a statement immediately afterwards Balkrishna made one.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson, he said the pleaders were not in court when he put the question to Balkrishna; they turned up later and asked him to repeat the offer in their hearing, which he declined to do as he had made no promise to the pleader to ask Balkrishna whether he wished to be represented.

Dr. McConaghy, now medical officer in Sind, said:—In June 1897 he was Civil Surgeon in Poona. Witness and Dr. Heath made post-mortem examinations on the case and gave evidence in Damodher's trial which was put in, Dr. Heath is at present in England. His evidence was also put in.

To the Court, witness said that the depositions given by witness and Dr. Heath were quite accurate.

Miss Edith da Costa, school girl in St. Mary's school, said she remembered the Jubilee festival and they had a picnic the day previous at Ganeshkhind Road in the Yellow Bungalow where a little canal runs into the road. Some girls were paddling in the water. Witness was one of them and saw two Brahmins passing by. One of them spoke in broken English and said it is our drinking water. Why you are spoiling? Miss Phillips saw that one of them was stupid and witness then identified Balkrishna. Witness heard another one speak. Witness saw accused in Hyderabad last Christmas; when she saw him here he had no beard. He had then only a moustache. Cross-examined by Mr. Settur she said she went to Hyderabad on a holiday. She saw two men in the canal. Witness did not remember the dress of the men. There was a path near the bank. The men stood opposite to them about some eight paces away. Witness saw him again in Hyderabad at Mr. Stevenson's bungalow. Her parents took her, saying they wanted her to see a man to ascertain whether he was the same man. Witness said that prompted by her own curiosity she went to see the man.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson witness said she told her parents about the canal encounter in 1897. She thought the two were Brahmins.

By Court: I was not examined at the last trial, but two of my school fellows were. I was at the time of trial absent in Hyderabad, where she had been confronted with Damodher, but could not recognise him.

Eva Carvalho aged eleven years, student at St. Mary's School, corroborated the evidence of the above witness.

Cross-examination was declined.

Lieutenant Sargent, Adjutant, 14th Bombay Infantry, said he was in Poona on the day of the Jubilee festival. He knew Lieutenant Ayerst personally. He went to the reception at Government house and left Ganeshkhind between eleven and twelve. Mr. Owen Lewis was with him. Whilst driving home in the carriage at a rapid pace they passed a hired victoria. He saw a lady was standing by it who called out to the ghariwalla to stop. He stopped it. Mrs. Ayerst told him something had happened to her husband, and he saw Mr. Ayerst lying back bleeding profusely. He was dead. Witness took Ayerst to the hospital. Mrs. Ayerst went with Mr. Lewis to her home. Another victoria passed, and he saw Mr Rand. He saw him in hospital wounded in the back. Naik Ragunath Narvekar, whilst on plague duty lost his rifle; Janarthan Colckar also lost a rifle.

Cross-examination declined.

Govind Ramchandra Londe, maternal uncle of the Chapekars said whilst he was in Poona Damodher, Balkrishna and Wasudeo were in Poona. They were living at Bhople's Wada. They were present before the Jubilee festival. He saw an axe in Chapekar's house, in Balkrishna's room. He saw it in Balkrishna's hand and asked why he kept it. Accused replied for killing boar. He came to Poona back on the 29th January 1899, and saw Wasudeo. He made a statement about Mr. Rand's murder. He said we four, Wassudev, Damodher, Balkrishna, and Narayen went to Mr. Rand's bungalow. Wasudeo dressed like a butler and went towards Mr. Rand's bungalow to kill him. He afterwards went to Ganeshkhind Road. Damodher killed Mr. Rand. Balkrishna killed Lieut. Ayerst. He spoke whilst going to be1. After the Jubilee, Chapekar left Poona. He saw Balkrishna after three months at his (witness') house. He stayed about fifteen minutes and went away. About the Dravids' murder he gave evidence.

To the Court witness said they told him that Damodher and Balkrishna returned after the murders, one by way of Fergusson College and the other by Lakdipool.

Cross-examined by Mr Setlur, witness said he knew Damodhers and Balkrisna's room in Bhople's Wada. He never saw an axe like this before. He remembered the statement made in the Dravids' case. Sathe, Widwanus and Vinchure were with him at the Farashkana. They were not kept in one place. Witness' house was searched on the 11th. Wasudev's clothes were there. The police had no suspicion on him regarding the Dravids' murder. He was afraid, and slept in the Faraskhana.

To the Court witness said Wasudev spoke about murdering the Dravids two or three days after coming to Poona.

Nilkant Shunker Dravid said: I know the three accused; also Damodher. Damodher started the Gymnastic Club. There were some arms. They were identified. I saw arms in Damodher's room. I had seen swords and pistols in Damodher's and Balkrishna's rooms.

Cross-examined, witness said the Club was dissolved nearly two years ago.

Vinayek Keshev Apte said: I know Wasudeo and Balkrishna; also Damodher. I saw them on the Jubilee and the next day. I know Lhondu Narayan Chapekar's family. They left Poona on the 24th June for Bombay.

Lhondu Narayen a resident of the city, and Shaik Ebrahim, postman, were the next witness examined. The former confirmed the statement that Chapekar left Poona on the 24th June, and the latter reiterated what he had previously said about two men asking him for Mr. Rand's address.

Cross-examined, witness said that was the only occasion on which he had seen accused Balkrishna. The time taken was only such as would be required to ask a question as to the place of Mr. Rand's residence. He remembered the man well. He recollected his face. Though he had said in the former trial that he had not observed the other man closely, he could not indentify him, and now that he saw him he recognised him.

Hari Ghenu Kuchare stated how Damodher and the other two accused had come to his field and taken away powder and shot from his hut. Witness had been able to identify Damodher when he was brought some months afterwards.

Cross-examined, witness said he sat and spoke to them while they were at the field. He had seen Balkrishna after his arrest in the Frashkhana. He was in ordinary white dress when he saw him in the field. They came three or four months before the Jubillee.

Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, called into the witness box, said under Section 512 of C. O, C. Mr. Bonus recorded the evidence against Balkrishna in his absence when he absconded. Appa Gopal, Lieutenant Ayerst's coachman, could not be found now, though search had been made for him. Appa Gopal's previous evidence was read.

Continuing, Mr. Kennedy detailed the dragging of a well in Londhe's compound, the finding of arms, and the subsequent visit paid to the field of Kutchre at Erandowne. He also made mention of the letter, signed Gazi, which he received from Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary to the Governor. He then stated how he examined the marks on the swords and found them to correspond with those set down in the letter. On the 4th February, Balkrishna had taken him to an unfrequented spot on Erandowne Hill, where he had got two shots from the bark of a tree. On the 8th February, he investigated the Dravid case. Just before his arrival, Wasudeo made an attempt on the life of Ramjee Pandu.

Cross-examined, witness said there were three or four persons who signed the punchnama near the tree. He could not say if there was a Marwari who refused to sign the punchnama. The hole in the tree may have been caused by shooting. Shots were embedded in the trunk. They had a mouldy appearance, and he had to dig with a knife. When Balkrishna was brought from Hyderabad, he was not in Poona. He saw him on the 3rd February. Accused was kept in the Farashkhana till he was committed to the Sessions. During the time the prisoner is under magisterial custody the police cannot take him anywhere without the magistrate's permission.

To the Jury witness said Balkrishna was taken to the Babul tree for the purpose of showing them the tree where the persons mentioned in the confessions had firing practise.

Mr. Stephenson, the detective, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad, said he knew Balkrishna. He had received information that he was wanted for the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. He searched for him long and at last arrested him, in December last, in Sir Salar Jang's estate dressed like a Pathan. He had on a long coat, and a dagger at his side. He carried a Rohilla bag. His beard was combed. He detained him till he was extradited and handed over to Sergeant Seally, on the 20th January.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PLAGUE MORTALITY.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The official plague returns for the week ending last Sunday show in the Bombay Presidency 2,493 deaths; of which no less than 1,036 were in Bombay City. Madras Presidency had 128 deaths, 69 being in North Arcot District. Mysore State had 180 deaths, 152 being in Mysore City. Hyderabad State had 88 deaths, all in Lingsugur District. The Punjab had seven deaths in Jullundur District. While Calcutta had 21 deaths and Rajdutana one death, the Central Provinces continue free.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Figures published to-day show that no less than fourteen lakhs of rupees worth of beet sugar was imported last month into Calcutta from Trieste, Fiume and Hamburg. Gold imports in the same period were nearly half-a-crore, mostly sovereigns.

It has been decided to undertake legislation giving authority to the Government of India to impose on bounty-fed sugar imported into India, in addition to the present import duty, a further duty, equal to the net amount of the bounty paid on such sugar. The Bill will be on the lines of Section 5 of the United States Act of 1897, and will accordingly be introduced into the Legislative Council on the 10th instant.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. LANCE.

Lieutenant Lance 19th Bengal Lancers has been seriously injured at Gumbaz, near Loralai, by an accidental discharge of a shot gun.

THE LATE CAPTAIN VANDERZEE.

The body of Captain Vanderzee, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, who was drowned in the Umaika River, has been recovered and buried at Amadara Ferry by Lieutenant Abbey, also of the Burma Military police.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief left, last night, for Peshawar, and will be absent about ten days. He finally leaves for Simla on the 25th.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Mitchell is promoted to be Adjutant 24th Bombay Infantry, vice Captain Wooldridge, vacated.

Major Delisle, 3rd Bombay Infantry, and Major Searle, 14th Bombay Infantry, have passed in tactical fitness for Command.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of four extra candidates to the India Medical service this year in view of the demands made by plague.

Mr. F. H. Baily officiates as Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, Vice Mr. Nash, proceeding on leave.

From the date of Colonel Turner's taking over charge of office of Director-General of Military Works from General Arnott, Colonel Spratt becomes Superintending Engineer, Bengal, Vice Colonel Turner, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd succeeding Colonel Spratt in charge of Bombay Command Military Works, and Lieutenant Colonel Badgby, of the Executive Engineers, becoming Superintending Engineer in Oudh circle, Vice Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd.

PLAGUE SPECIALISTS.

Both Mauritius and Natal have it is understood, applied for the services of plague specialists from India.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay to Trieste, arrive here this afternoon.

The s. s Manilla left Aden for Bombay on the 6th inst., at noon, and is expected to arrived here on Saturday next, tee 12th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cents. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 3-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

TAILOR-MADES AND TEA-GOWNS.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

I am quite glad to think that the first month of 1899 has past away, for as regards weather it has been too horrid for words—rain, wind and terrific storms on land and sea have been the order of the day week after week, until we have longed in vain for a spell of seasonable frost and snow. We have, however, beguiled the dullness, and the most uncomfortable amount of mud in our streets by a few enjoyable afternoon parties, which, when they do devolve into real parties and are not mere "At Homes," become somewhat ambitious, and a good deal of money is spent on floral decorations. In nearly every drawing room now on these occasions you see at all events one large floral erection, ascending from the floor almost to the ceiling, formed of tall growing palms, and a few flowers in the fore ground. Every mantelpiece is covered with green and brown foliage, out of which emerge a few of the ragged chrysanthemums which are still with us, red and white tulips, mimosa and sweet scented narcissus. Large baskets find place everywhere, and these are rendered more beautiful by the gigantic bows of ribbon which are placed amongst the palms and flowers. A band which encourages conversation is what is generally provided, and what is certainly most appreciated, for what music is so utterly sweet to us all as the sound of our own voice—and under cover of a band delightful confidences may be exchanged.

During the past few days I have joined some pleasant parties for the threatre and must tell you about the dresses. We saw at the court a charming eighteenth century piece, called "For Love of Prim," followed by "A Court Scandal," a piece adapted from the French—in the latter Miss Dorothea Baird gives grace to the part of a young bride; Miss Miriam Clements, as the Princess, acts with a sense of dignity and pride, and Miss Florence Wood, as a tradesman's widow, is really funnier than the funniest. Rich satins and brocades; elaborate trimmings and brilliant jewels distinguish the dresses, which are those of the Louis XV. period. Miss Dorothea Baird as the Duchesse de Richelieu has some lovely gowns. The first is of ivory coloured satin, made with a long train turned back at the hips to show the pink silk lining. The petticoat is embroidered with silver paillettes, and draped with a scarf of pink chiffon. The bodice made with a deep basque is draped with chiffon and silver spangles, whilst a wreath of pink roses trails from either shoulder. Miss Miriam Clements, as the Duchesse de Bourgogne, is first seen in a lovely grown of white satin. The petticoat is covered with flounces of rich lace and fringes of gold. The panniers are lined with gold satin, and so is the long court train, which is caught up high at the waist, after the manner of the period. The bodice is richly trimmed with gold and jewels, and the sleeves end at the elbow in a deep frill of lace. The Baronne de Bellechaste, as represented by Miss Florence Wood, has a costume of orange-coloured velvet worn over a petticoat of broche embroidered in gold, and trimmed with lace and yellow roses. The train is of velvet lined with cream satin and the bodice of broche richly embroidered and decorated with garlands of yellow roses. All the three dresses I have tried to describe would be excellent for a fancy dress ball.

Many sweet tailor-made dresses, tea gowns and summer frocks are to be seen in "What will the world say?" at Terry's theatre—all are pretty, but the red cloth coat and skirt worn by Miss Maud Hoffman seemed particularly attractive in this horrid dull weather. Her smart little coat is finished with ermine revers, and she wears a toque and muff of the same fur. Miss Hoffman's gown in the fourth act is the embodiment of the very latest mode. It is composed of biscuit coloured canvas, and made in polonaise form piped at the edge with white satin and worn over a skirt of white chiffon, with a tulle front to the bodice and a black velvet collar-band. Her hat is of ficelle lace with pink roses.

After the theatre supper parties at restaurants are giving place a good deal now to private supper parties, and round tables are then very much used. Bachelors have always been famous for their hospitality, and they are more and more getting into the way, when they are the hosts, of giving gifts to their guests. These take the form of boxes of Bonbons, bags of bonbons, or opera bags filled with roses. These presents will show how open-handed they are. A very popular member of society distinguished himself at a supper party a short time ago by distributing gifts to his lady friends, and in the several bags were a couple of stalls for a popular piece, and an invitation to supper at a famous restaurant, so that the pleasure repeated itself. One of the prettiest table decorations I have met with were lines of ribbon radiating from the centre, clearly marking out the place for each guest, and ending in a very pretty bow, with a flower emerging out of each, and intended to be carried away by the guests.

Since I last wrote Madame Patti has added another interested chapter to the romantic story of her life. The happy event *her third marriage*—took place at Brecon—a picturesque little Welsh in town, near her mountain home. It was actually a fine morning—brisk and frosty, with a smiling sun to light up the grandeur of Craig-y-nos, which had a large party of guests, for whom Madame Patti had sung the previous night the jewel song from "Faust." The bride was married in her travelling dress, of palest dove-coloured satin de Lyons, the skirt being beautifully embroidered in fine steel. The bodice was of pale grey; the emboidery which matched the skirt was exquisite. The waistband was of mauve satin ribbon, fastened with a bow on the left side, and on the right of the corsage was a lovely spray of orchids. The cape matched the dress, and the empiecement and storm collar were covered with the finest steel embroidery in a design of true lover's knots. The bonnet was of mauve. The bride also wore a travelling cloak of dark heliotrope, lined with mauve Chinese silk, with a rich collar and revers. She carried a bouquet of orchids. The ceremony over the party proceeded to the railway station and entered the special train, which almost immediately left for London, the wedding breakfast being served en route. I believe it was a most elegant repast, beautifully served, and all the guests were at their brightest and best. I think Sir George Faudet Phillips deserves a brief moment of sympathy, when we read that he rose, while the train was speeding at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and above the whirl of the flying "special" proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. Perhaps once introduced these flying feasts after wedding will grow in favour, but only, I expect, amongst those of us who are blessed with a superfluity of this world's goods.

There is to be a very great ball at the Hotel Cecil on February 7, in aid of the Sirdar's College at Khartoum. The list of patronesses is a most imposing one, and everybody of note in London will be present. The Duchesses of Devonshire, Portland, Buccleuch, Marlborough, and Somerset are on the committee, besides many other great ladies. All the smart men, including Lords March, Crewe, Hardwicke, Herbert Vane Tempest, and Chesterfield are looking after things, and the ball promises to be as big an affair as the celebrated Guard's Ball in 1863, about which our mothers tell us. I will try and write you a full description in my next letter.

It is only within the last year or so that lace has been allowed to take up its proper position in the world of dress. As an elegant accessory, its charms have always been duly recognized, but it has been left for the modistes of to-day to discover and emphasize the fact that lace is, of all fabrics, the most beautiful and the most becoming, and that it can be worn successfully by women of all ages, and on all occasions. In fact, whether the hour be morning, noon, or night, we can find plenty of excuses for wearing any beautiful pieces of real lace—we may be fortunate enough to possess—whether large or small. The silk blouses of ivory white bengaline, or cream taffetas, which are so much worn in Paris just now, under fur coats or sable capes, gain greatly by the addition of lace insertion, placed between those little groups of very fine tucks which adorn these bodices both back and front. The lace and the tucks run vertically from throat to waist, and have distinctly becoming effect upon the figure, since they add to its apparent slenderness. Lace makes its appearance again in the form of insertions, flounces, and cascaded frills on all the newest little matinee and breakfast jackets in soft surah silk, and upon afternoon gowns also, even when they are carried out in a style which approaches the severity of the tailor-made, lace is nevertheless being used most lavishly. For instance, a dress of Parma violet cloth has a tight fitting skirt, trimmed simply with stitched strappings of the same material. The bodice is ornamented also with cloth strappings on the lower part, but it is finished back and front with quite a deep yoke of white satin, covered closely with a beautiful piece of point lace, the colour of old ivory The lace and satin are afterwards continued in the form of high collar, with points that reach almost to the ears one ither side. In many cases too, the little cloth coats in that smart new shape, which is larger than a bolero, and yet smaller than an Eton jacket, are arranged to open in front over a chemisette of white satin velvet with cascades of fine cream lace. Smaller pieces of real lace are very useful for the innumerable cravats, jabots, and fichus which promise to be more than ever in vogue this spring, while on toques and muffs of sable or chinchilla, draperies and wired wings of lace make their appearance in connection with any kind of spring blossoms, or those wax like, pink-tinted camellias, which by some strange freak of fashion have come back into favour again after having been left out in the cold for so many years.

Wired rosettes and quaintly shaped draperies of tulle and chiffon appear quite incongruously upon toques in sable or other fur, for although January brought with it none of the traditional coldness of an English winter, these fur toques are being very much worn in London, they are seen so often in fact trimmed with turquoise blue velvet and bunches of violets, that I have got very tired of the everlasting combination of brown, blue and mauve. All kinds of airy, fairy nothings, in the way of tulle and areophane, gaurge and chiffon will be used to make the hats and toques of the spring, while spangled wings and chenille embroideries seem likely to hold their own. How one mode is affected by another is shown just now in the extreme firmness and clearness of the fashionable veil. A net, perfectly plain, and very fine and clear, is at present quite the most *chic* wear, the reason being that the brims of the modish toques demand that they should not be concealed or smothered over in any way, consisting, as they often do, of foliage, chiffon ruching, etc. The idea is to make the brim of these hats or toques soft and becoming, and this delicate manceuvring must not be shrouded by an aggressive veil.

Giant roses and pansies are quite, indeed *very* modish for those trails for evening costumes that perch themselves upon the shoulder. The big flower is a consequence of the flat sleeve, and has a considerable measure of elegance, though it should not be run to exaggeration. Side by side with the big rose, there is a fashion for the tiny Bunkais, used however quite differently—more as a trimming about the gown than in the form of one definite single spray.

I am so glad to see so many of the newspapers are protesting against that most silly fashion in feminine headgear, which has decreed the destruction of the owl that it may be converted into a toque or that its head and wings only may pay the price of selfish vanity. Now the owl, as every farmer knows (or ought to know), is one of his most valuable friends. The bird will kill more rats, not to speak of mice, in one night than a terrier in a week. If therefore feminine fashion demands this bird for its headgear, the country districts will soon be depopulated of their best protection against vermin, which do so much damage to the crops. Protest, however, I fear, is generally useless. No amount of denunciation of the cruelty of the practise prevents some of us wearing osprey feathers, while the paradise bird, and the humming bird not to mention others, were sacrificed in the same relentless manner. I fear we sometimes justify the wearing of the osprey, or the owl by declaring that if we do not do so—some one else will, and therefore we are not encouraging cruelty, for whether we wore them or not—worn they would be. There is no traversing this argument certainly, but oh! let the sensible ones amongst us make at any rate a faint protest now and cry—"Spare the owl."

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give me space in your columns to call attention to the Concert of the above Society to be given on Tuesday March 28th.—

I advertised it some short time ago and then for certain reasons (into which I need not enter here) I withdrew the advertisement. The consequence was that members of the Society presented their members' Tickets to Messrs Soundy & Co., and some of the public went there for seats but could not obtain them, and the idea got abroad that the Concert was after all not going to be given.

It will however be seen by the advertisement in your paper that the Concert is to be given on Tuesday March 28th.

I have now had prepared a plan to scale, showing the position of seats in the Hall, as the old sketch was apt to mislead, and where there is a large audience (as at our last Concert) and the seats at the sides of the Hall are sold, the public like to have and idea of the position of those they take. This This plan is now at Messrs Soundy and Co. I also propose to have two doors open (instead of only one) for Reserved Seats, one to be the entrance for a certain number of rows in the centre and the chairs on the near side; the other to be the entrance for the remaining rows down the centre and the seats on the far side. This arrangement it is hoped may enable the public to get to their seats quicker and be easier for the doorkeepers. Board will be hung up at each door so that ladies and gentlemen will know according to their ticket by which door to enter. There will be a separate entrance as usual for performers, and they are requested kindly to use that entrance and not those by which the numbers of the audience enter I would respectfully point out that the earlier the public book their seats the easier it is for those who have to make the arrangement for seating them.—Yours, &c.,

GERALD MARTIN,
Hon. Conductor and Hon. Secretary.

CYCLING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETEE."

SIR,—the recent conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of three cyclists for riding on the Queen's Road with their hands off the handle-bar would, I submit, have been more satisfactory to the public in general and to cyclists in particular were one or two points made clear either in the evidence tendered or in the judgment from the Bench, viz., firstly were the accused riding with rash speed at the time, and secondly, why the evidence of some well-known expert was not produced by the prosecution? A machine moving slowly or which is going at a moderate speed can certainly be easily controlled, unless the handle-bars are bodily unshipped from the socket, a dangerous trick which I have seen with dismay practised on the Queen's Road. Again the two witnesses (one of whom prosecuted) might or might not have been experts, if by that term is to be understood men who from long and continuous practice have acquired a thorough control over, and who can maneuvre a machine through the thickest traffic, and if need be, show some good performance at the same time with hands off the steering gear. It would not have been difficult to get at such experts in Bombay. I do not pretend to be an expert, but I can vouch from my eleven years' experience as a cyclist—using both the ordinary old fashioned (52 inches) machine and the modern "safety"—that it is not at all dangerous to ride cycles without a hold on the handles, provided one has learnt to control the machine by proper pedalling without exceeding moderate speed. I much fear every individual police officer, accordingly as he is nervous or bold will have a different standard whereby to judge whether a particular cyclist is able to control his machine or not, In this way many a well-meaning cyclist, who may happen to carry an open umbrella or a walking stick, or who may smoke or salute or ride with native "dhoties" on, or, again, who may ride a 52 inch "daimeter machine (which is not a "safety") may be at the mercy of a police officer. The question, I submit, is one which cycling experts would do well to discuss publicly. I would conclude by saying that I have no sympathy for rash riders or who unship handle-bars for purposes of exhibition, who are a real source of danger in a public thoroughfare, but beyond this it would be a hardship on cyclists to allow the police to interfere with them.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 6. VELOCIPEDE.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

A special meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held, yesterday afternoon, in the room of the Association, Graham's Buildings, Fort, to consider the question of overtime work, Sir George Cotton presiding. They decided that it was undesirable under any conditions to work a mill with the same set of hands for more than 13 hours per diem inclusive of stoppages for meals.

THE MOBILITY AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING OF OUR INDIAN CAVALRY.

[BY A CAVALRY COMMANDER.]

The above is the title of an article which appeared in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India for January 1899, the points alluded to in which it is now proposed to consider. In considering the question of the mobility of Indian Cavalry one might have reasonably expected that the writer would have had something more to say on the question of regimental transport. Unless this is good and serviceable it would be impossible in campaigns on or near the Indian Frontier even with the best horses to do a succession of 40-mile marches, as the food and equipment for horses and men would have to be carried by the regimental baggage animals. It would be impossible in forced marches of this description to obtain the grain and food required, even for one regiment, at villages *en route*, although grass and bhoosa would probably be available. I am of course supposing that the marches are carried out in an enemy's country with the inseparable difficulties of active service.

The chief points which affect the mobility of our Indian Cavalry are: (1) The weight to be carried by the horse; and (2) the weight to be carried by the baggage animal. As regards both these points the late General Sir Charles Nairne, in his speech delivered at the Indian Cavalry Dinner, held at Simla last May, made the following very pertinent remarks which must appeal to every Indian Cavalry Officer: "I noticed a change in the Native Cavalry. In the first place they were better mounted. But as the time the horses were improved I also noticed that you had given them more weight to carry kit on the soldier line gear on the saddle. The finest Light Cavalry in the world was to my mind just a little over-weighted. At General Luck's first camp I ventured to make this criticism to Sir F. Roberts. He only partly agreed, but we soon solved the question by catching a sowar of the same regiment to which I alluded before, the 18th Bengal Lancers, and weighed him in full marching order kit. I forget the exact weight, but I remember we were all astonished, as there was hardly any difference between the Indian sowar and the English Hussar. Well, you have had two Inspector-Generals from the Heavy Cavalry. Now you have got a real Light Cavalry man, a beau ideal of what the Light Cavalry leader should be. I do hope he will turn his attention to this point, and strive if it be possible,—and with a Cavalry Commander-in-Chief much will be possible—to lighten the load a little. One other point strikes me, and that is the system by which the cavalry of to-day is made to take over and look after a number of transport mules. The Hon'ble Member, Sir Edwin Collen, who is quite as anxious to have things right with the establishments and followers of the Army as any man in India, well knows the difficulty of the transport question. But I do think to make every cavalry regiment take over 80 mules, and then immediately on war breaking out to take them all away again and tell the Commanding Officer to do the best he can in the market to replace them, is a faulty method. It is very unpopular because the sowar can't get on without his grass-cutter; the grass-cutter won't and can't become a mule-driver, and the Commandant has to go into the market just at the time when the Commissariat Transport Officers are there also bidding against him. This I do think requires looking into; and if the sowar can have his grass-cutter, and the latter can as of old carry some of the kit now put on the horse, I think it will enable what I have already called the finest Light Cavalry in the world, better to do what assuredly they will be called upon to do in the next great campaign—I mean that Horse Artillery and Cavalry will certainly be expected to go very long distances before they come into action, much longer than ever before—and I know no one who will do it better than the Indian Cavalry commanded by such men as I see around me."

The weight to be carried by the sowar's horse has been gradually increased until in marching order it has reached the astounding figure of 5 stone 10lbs. This means that a sowar of 9 stone 6lbs. rides 15 stone in marching order. The result is that nearly all Indian Cavalry Regiments have been obliged to go in largely for purchasing Australian horses, the price of which is high and the supply inadequate to the requirements. The question arises is it necessary to carry so much weight on the horse, and could not part of the articles now laid down to be carried in marching order be relegated to the baggage animal. It would be well if definite orders were issued on this subject, reducing the number of articles to be carried in marching order as low as possible, compatible with service requirements.

As regards the other point, namely, the weight carried by the Regimental baggage animal, I cannot do better than quote the remarks made by the present Inspector-General of Cavalry in India on this subject at the lecture on the Tirah Campaign; at Simla, on the 28th June last. These were published in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India, July 1898. "Regarding the transport of Native Cavalry in the field and the policy of Government in limiting the amount from one pony or mule to two men to 1·3, it is found that animals of necessity are severely overloaded in carrying equipment and share of forage indispensable. The result is either the transport of regiments becomes prematurely unserviceable or the Transport Department have to supplement the sanctioned numbers. This is obviously an anomaly, as what has been taken with one hand is in the field returned with the other. The old 'scale of one animal to two men for all requirements worked admirably, regimental barbardari was efficient and sufficient. Now it is neither.' It is to be hoped that Major-General Elliot's suggestion may be taken, and the old scale of one animal to two men may be reverted to. With the present scale the regimental transport is far too overloaded to have the requisite mobility. The regimental transport of the majority of Indian Cavalry regiments is excellent. Most of the Bengal and Punjab Cavalry have substituted mules for ponies. The mule is found to stand exposure and keep condition better with small feeds and hard work. It is unfortunate that the supply of mules in India is not sufficient to enable all Indian Cavalry regiments to employ mules for regimental transport.

It is difficult to agree that under the present system "little attention is paid to detached duties," and when this is the case it is probably rather the fault of the Commanding Officer than of the system and orders under which he works. In Cavalry Drill 1898, page 408, it is laid down with regard to instruction in detached duties: "Considerable scope must be left to Commanding Officers in arranging details and the time to be devoted to each subject." The efficient manner in which the detached duties were performed by the regiments taking part in the late camp-of-exercise at Delhi during the advances from Aligarh and Umballa proved that the instruction in these duties had in no way been neglected. As the Divisions started more than 200 miles apart it cannot be said that the distances were short or the space restricted. The yearly long reconnaissance, if carefully carried out and preceded by proper instruction, should be most useful and should afford ample practice both to the individual man and to large bodies in moving over rough and bad ground. The difficulties in carrying out detached duties efficiently close to cantonments are of course great, and it would be better if funds were available to enable squadrons to carry out this portion of the squadron training in the camp and working over unknown ground.

Under the old orders for the long reconnaissance a double march of from 30 to 40 miles was made at the end, which was a good test of saddling. I confess to being against forced marches without an object. These like the long-distance rides practiced in Germany and Austria only break down horses and men without any object being gained. A horse accustomed to do 20 miles a day can do 40 miles when required. The practice of dismounting and leading horses for a certain distance on the march is very good. As regards the orders for squadron training great latitude is allowed to commanding officers to decide the time to be devoted to each subject, and the general heads only are indicated into which the course is to be divided. The suggestion that the recruit should begin his mounted training in the open instead of in the riding school appears rather like putting the cart before the horse and reminds one of the terrible time the Woolwich cadets used to have where they had to ride the Riding Establishment horses on the common. It is admitted that more practice is required in the individual use of weapons, and the present stereotyped manner of

carrying out certain practices might be varied with advantage at the discretion of the officer superintending the practices. The orders lately issued by the Inspector-General of Cavalry regarding practice in timing, cuts, etc., should be most useful in training recruits. At the same time it should be pointed out that to begin by putting a sharp sword into the hands of a novice both at riding and the use of the weapon is likely to result in injury to himself, if nothing worse. One has only to call to mind the number of accidents that happen at sheep cutting with comparatively expert swordsmen to realize the risk run. It is a pity that the power to discharge men under 3 years' service, who are unlikely to become efficient Cavalry soldiers, has been withdrawn from Commanding Officers. In many cases the change causes the retention in the service of useless men, and in any case the reference to higher authority now ordered gives rise to what ought to be unnecessary correspondence. The suggestion of having regularly trained scouts is a good one, and it would be advisable that "combat patrols" should be composed of carefully selected and intelligent men who are well horsed and good riders. It is laid down in the drill book that "ground scouts should be selected as above. It is a matter of regret that the writer of the article commented on, while indicating what he considers to be "the shortcomings of the presen system, has done so little towards suggesting a substitute. I am inclined, until he does this, to think that we had rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

SECOND Memorandum on the Wheat Crop in the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1898-99. Information generally up to 20th February :—

Total area in the Presidency, including Sind and Native States, 23 3-5 lakhs acres, 9 per cent. below last year's and 17 per cent. below average. Sind alone shows a large fall below last year's area owing to unfavourable inundation. Elsewhere area generally over last year's, though considerably below average. The deficiency is mainly in the Deccan and Karnatak Districts where the check received to wheat cultivation during recent famine has not been fully recovered. In Gujarat the crop recently suffered from excessive cold and in parts of Deccan and Karnatak from deficiency of moisture and cloudy weather. Elsewhere it is fairly good.

Gujarat States.—Area 491,000 acres ; about same as last year's, but 23 per cent. over average. Decrease in parts of Kathiawar and Palanpur attributed to insufficiency of late rains. Elsewhere sowings extended under favourable conditions. Crop good in Cutch and Kathiawar except in Halar, whence damage from excessive cold and frost is reported. Elsewhere condition fair.

Deccan.—Area 666,000 acres ; 3 per cent. over last year's, but 33 per cent. below average. Sowings rains were favourable but the crop has not yet fully recovered its normal area, which had been considerably reduced during the recent famine. The dry-crop suffered owing to absence of rain after sowing, particularly in light soils of the south, and also from cloudy weather. The condition of the irrigated crop as also of dry-crop in Khandesh, Nasik and Satara is fairly good. Elsewhere dry-crop middling. Damage through disease and rats is reported from a few places.

Deccan States.—Area 21,000 acres ; 14 per cent. below average. Dry-crop diseased in Akalkot. Elsewhere condition as in neighbouring British districts.

Karnatak.—Area 411,000 acres, 3 per cent. below last year's and 19 per cent. below average. Decrease mainly in Bijapur due to incomplete information Sowing rains favourable. Irrigated crop good. Dry-crop fair. Deficiency of moisture felt in places. Damage by rats reported from Bijapur and Dharwar.

Karnatak States.—Area 102,000 acres ; 4 per cent. above average. Sowing rains favourable. Crop fair to middling.

Sind.—Area 296,000 acres ; nearly half of last year's and 40 per cent. below average. Decrease general and due to absence of floods and deficiency of water-supply. Crop fairly good in Hyderabad. In Upper Sind it has suffered from excessive cold. Elsewhere it is fair.

Khairpur.—Area 16,000 acres ; water-supply deficient. Crop fair.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

Second Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1898-99. (Information generally up to 20th February.):—

Gujarat.—Area 2,000 acres ; 15 per cent. below last, year's and 62 per cent. below the average. Decrease due to the sowing of wheat to a larger extent in Ahmedabad. Crop good in Kaira ; fair elsewhere.

Gujarat States.—370 acres, mostly in Cambay. Condition fair.

Deccan.—Area 111,700 acres ; 5 per cent, over last year's, but 48 per cent, below the average. Khandesh alone shows some increase over last year's area owing to seasonable sowing rain. Elsewhere the reported area is both below last year's and average. Information is, however, incomplete and the full area, when reported, will probably exceed last year's figure though it will still be below average. Rain for sowing was generally sufficient and seasonable. The crop however, suffered for want of moisture, particularly in the light soils of the South Deccan, and also from cloudy weather. Damage through disease and rats is reported from a few places. Elsewher the condition of the crop is fair.

Deccan States.—Area 7,200 acres, 33 per cent, below the average. The crop diseased in Akalkot elsewhere in middling condition.

Karnatak.—Area 69,000 acres 33 per cent. below last year's and 21 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general and is attributed to the growth of other crops to a larger extent, to excessive rain at the time of sowing, and to incomplete information. The crop suffered owing to absence of rain after sowing Condition fairly good in Dharwar ; elsewhere middling.

Karnatak States.—6,200 acres ; 2 per cent. below the average. Condition as in neighbouring British districts.

RAPE-SEED.

Gujarat.—Area 2,400 acres ; 27 per cent. over last year's, but 45 per cent. below the average. Crop fairly good.

Gujarat States.—49,800 acres ; 9 per cent. below last year's and 16 per cent. below the average. Decrease mainly in Palanpur and Mahi Kantha due to scanty rains. In Baroda sowing rains favourable. The condition of the crop fair in Palanpur and Mahi Kantha, and good elsewhere.

Sind.—Area 68,600 acres ; 28 per cent. below last year's and 52 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general and is due to low inundation and to deficiency of water-supply. Crop damaged by frost in Hyderabad and by excessive cold in Upper Sind ; elsewhere condition fair.

Khairpur.—Has 8,300 acres with a fair crop.

N.-W. P. WHEAT.

Second forecast of the wheat crop for 1898-99:—

Since the first forecast was issued the winter rains have been generally timely and sufficient. There was a slight but fairly general fall of rain at the end of December, and in the first week of January good rain fell in most districts of the province. After that clear weather prevailed for about a month. In the second week of February again rainfall was almost general, being accompanied in parts with hail, which, however, did little or no damage. The winter rains greatly benefited the wheat crop ; and with the clear and bright weather the injury from rust has so far been insignificant. The crop has, however, suffered in a few places from the exceptional frosts of January and some injury has been caused by field rats in parts of the Agra, Allahabad, Rohilkhand and Lucknow divisions. The prospects of the crop are notwithstanding good so far ; and if the season continues favourable an out-turn of 75 to 85 per cent. of a full normal crop is expected. Prospects are brightest in the Meerut, Agra, Allahabad and Fyzabad divisions. This relates to condition up to the 20th of February.

N.-W. P. LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

Second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1898-99.

The general fails of rain which took place in the months of January and February were very timely and beneficial to the linseed and rapeseed crops ; and up to the date of writing there appears to have been little or no damage from fungoid diseases. The crops have, however, been injured more or less from frost in places. On the whole prospects are so far good, and if no untoward circumstances occur an out-turn of 75 to 85 per cent. of a full normal crop is expected in the case of linseed ; and of 70 to 80 per cent. in that of rapeseed. This relates to condition up to the 20th of February.

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ARCHÆOLOGY IN BOMBAY.

MR. COUSENS' PEREGRINATIONS.

We take the following extracts from Mr. Cousens' report on the Archæological survey of Western India to which reference was made in our columns yesterday:—

We now arrive at Pandharpur, to reach which the pious Hindu will cheerfully run the gauntlet of cholera, plague, dacoit, days of weary travel, and exacting priests, so holy is this spot in his eyes. The great temple of Vithoba is the centre of this pilgrimage. Four times a year, but more especially on two of these occasions, pilgrims congregate in thousands from far and near, coming by train, by bullock cart, afoot, pony-back, and even on all fours, measuring their lengths in dots and dashes along the whole length of their dusty journey. Some of the latter cunningly mark out the forward limit of each stretch with a short cane or stick, thus gaining a couple of feet extra, more or less, upon each length. On arrival at Pandharpur they soon fall into the toils of the priests, who discover their family names in their respective lists and appropriate them accordingly, constituting themselves their spiritual and mundane ministrants for the period of their stay in the town, which is generally regulated by the amount of wealth the devotee possesses, but more often by the amount of that wealth that can be squeezed out of him by his wily guide. Having

BATHED IN THE RIVER AND SHAVED OFF HIS MOUSTACHE,

if he has one, the pilgrim is taken to visit Vithoba, Rakhamai Devi, and the minor deities who patiently await him in the many smaller shrines surrounding the main one. Here he gets absolution and various other favours and privileges according to the size of his purse. For Vithoba is a respecter of persons. He has no yet risen to that lofty position whence he can afford to look down with indifference upon the paltry merits and pecuniary capabilities of man. The open-handed pilgrim he receives in his best clothes and jewels, and the more of the latter are piled on the more that open hand contains. Vithoba is said to have come originally from Dwarka on a visit to a certain youth Pundalika who constrained the god to take up his abode there. How he came, or the date of his coming, no man knows ; these are idle questions ; he came and that is enough. But though we cannot tell when he arrived, we can make a shrewd guess as to when his temple was built for him, at any rate the one he occupies at present. It is a more or less recent structure, but there are remains of older temples about the town and evidences that this particular one has been in part built from the materials of

A MORE ANCIENT SHRINE,

but whether it stood on the site of the present it is hard to say. That the present is a lineal descendant of an older shrine to the same deity there is little doubt, for an inscription upon a pilaster of a former temple, now used as a beam overhead in the present, tells us, in Kanarese and Sanskrit, that the Hoysala king Vira-Somesvara in Samvat 1139 (A. D. 1237) gave to the god Vitthala, which is the older form of Vithoba. Portions of this inscription, in its new position, are covered by the overlapping of the capitals of the pillars below it. The space between the present temple and the river is a portion of an old temple converted into a chavdi or police station. The pillars are here all standing in their original positions and upon one of these is an inscription in Sanskrit verse recording the fact that a subordinate chief Kesavamandalika performed the Aptoryama sacrifice in the temple of Pandurauga Vitthala on the banks of the Bhimarathi in Samvat 1192 (A. D. 1270). From this it certainly appears that this was the original temple of Vithoba. Between this again and the river are the remains of two other small shrines. The present temple of Vithoba, which is shut in upon all sides with houses, has been built in instalments, the shikara or spire having been erected within the last fifty years the substructure might go back two hundred years, hardly more. Being so shut in we could not get a photograph of the temple. The plague and the necessary precautions which made travelling difficult prevented further progress forward to a few places round about Sholapur. We did not know sufficient of these remains to warrant the risk of going after them through plague stricken country so turned westward and proceeded to Jeur from which place we visited the villages of Vangi and Warkut where there were some remains—at the former place ruins of some small old shrines, at the latter a number of old sculptures

BASSEIN

Finishing with the Deccan, camp was moved to Bassein in the Konkan and work was resumed at the old fort. A long and interesting account of the Portuguese doings at Bassein and the building of the fort is given in Dr. Da Cunha's "Bassein." What is known as the inner citadel, and which is generally looked upon as but a portion of the whole fort as we now see it, is really the old Muhammadan fort which was destroyed by Nuno Da Cunha and subsequently rebuilt by him in 1536 as recorded in an inscription on the S.-W. bastion. The Muhammadan walls were not completely razed to the ground, and the portions which were left standing, upon which the Portugese rebuilt, are still plainly distinguishable as Musalmani work, the more regular courses of ashlar work contrasting with the rough hastily built rubble above. Again in the Muhammadan work may be seen frequent fragments of carved stones from Hindu temples which doubtless the Muhammadans overthrew to build their walls with. The Portuguese we are told did the same afterwards with the Muslim mosques. Later on, the fort being found very small and unsuitable for the increased garrison necessary, the larger fort was built outside and around the old one. Beside the fragments of Hindu work found in the old walls, several large carved stones lie about within the fort and one block lies close beside the traveller's bungalow. The side posts of the main doorway of the Portuguese church at Nirmal, a few miles north of Bassein, are two carved pilasters from a Hindu temple. The Portuguese seem to have destroyed all that the Muhammadans had left, both of their own and their predecessor's work, the Inquisition having been

SOPARA.

From Parol we moved camp to Sopara which is situated about six miles north of Bassein. My visit to the place was with the object of ascertaining what Hindu remains were to be found there. That ancient Hindu temples did exist in this part of the country is without doubt, the many fragments found in the villages around testifying to this, but so complete has been their destruction at the hands of the Muhammadans and Portuguese that their very sites have become obliterated. I was then with a great deal of satisfaction that I discovered and unearthed the foundations of a great Hindu temple at Sopara itself. The moulded walls of the basement had been built most of the way round the mandapa or hall. We excavated and opened out the walls as far as the funds at our disposal would permit. The temple had only been commenced and had been abandoned for some reason, at least this is what the general appearance leads me to think.

Sopara was in ancient days a port of some importance, and, whether we accept the identification of the place with

THE OPHIR OF SOLOMON

or not, there is no doubt that it was at one time a chief port on this coast ; and it was for over two thousand five hundred years, as the "Thana Gazetteer" asserts, an important religious and trade centre. In comparatively recent times, before the Bolinj and Sopara creek parted company by drying up in the middle, small vessels were able to reach Sopara by meandering up or down of these narrow and tortuous waterways. distances of at least ten and fifteen miles respectively from the open sea. One can hardly imagine large ships, such as are known to have come all the way from Arabia and even Egypt, taking this course to get to Sopara, for such large vessels, without steam, would have been most unwieldy and difficult to manœuvre up the narrow stream, and, moreover, it would have been a most risky thing for foreign merchant vessels to have been so landlocked in a strange country, where they might have been cut off with the greatest ease at any moment in their retreat to the sea. A superficial examination of the country has enabled me to suggest

A MORE DIRECT, SHORTER, AND BROADER SEBWAY TO SOPARA.

There is a continuous string of tanks sweeping round from near the sea at Nirmal right up to Sopara and the Khara tank. If we connect these and join them on to the entrance of the Nirmal creek we have as fine a waterway as we could wish, only two miles from the open sea and free from the many windings of the river. Were not these thanks so connected in ancient times ? That the sea at one time encroached more upon the land, there is no doubt. The land extending from Nirmal across to Manikpur is now all low-lying salt land. The two tanks at Nirmal are separated only by an embanked roadway while the space between these and the long Gas tank is low-lying land hardly raised above the level of the tanks. On the west side of the great Nirmal tanks, towards the south end, I found an old cutting or broad canal, now dry, connecting the creek with the tank. The villagers could tell me nothing of this except the surmise that it was probably cut to let out the surplus water of the tank into the sea, which seems absurd, seeing tank never holds its full of water, and all that it does hold is wanted for irrigation. In April there was but a small pool of water in it near Nirmal village from which water channels were cut across its dry leed in various directions to the surrounding fields. Could this cutting have been a canal intended to keep open the communication with the sea when the natural channel began to fail Moreover, of examining the broken banks of the Gas tank on the side nearest the village, I found, several feet above present water level, a deep stratum of shell sand extending along that side, which was becoming consolidated and could be taken out in hard flakes. This, I should think, was formed by the sea when it flowed up to the walls of Sopara. I had not time or means to trace the extent of this sand bed.

DEATH OF MR. J. M. COOK.

CLOSE OF AN ACTIVE CAREER.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay yesterday morning by Mr. Howse, the Eastern manager of Messrs. T. Cook and Son, announces the death of the head of the firm, Mr. John Mason Cook, on Saturday last, who had first announced his intention of retiring from active connection with the well-known firm.

The personal history of Mr. Thomas Cook in his early days, when he carried out his idea for excursion traffic in the intervals of his business, was told in a recently published work. It is then stated that his only son rejoined him in 1864, and in a later one that this son became sole managing partner in 1878. Many and onerous were the tasks which devolved upon Mr. J. M. Cook. He was called upon by the Government of his country in seasons of emergency to lend his aid to national enterprises. Under his close direction the firm to which he belonged grew in importance, at one time buying or building a fleet of steamers, at another acquiring a railway ; like a modern and peaceful Alexander, he conquered fresh fields for the tourists who take him as their guide, and the business which he conducted has now the habitable globe for its field. During many years the contemners of new men and new methods ridiculed this business carried on by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, but they failed to hinder the advance of a firm which has become one of the marvels of a wondrous age. So widely flamired is that business, and so comprehensive is its scope, that those who cannot realize its greatness call in question the very existence of its moving spirit. The events in the life and career of Mr. John Mason Cook, who represented in his own person the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son were thus told :—

The town of Market Harborough was the birthplace of Mr. J. M. Cook, he first saw the light therein January, 1834. His father was then a wood-turner. When still very young he was sent to a dame's school, and later to a British school in his native Town. In 1844 his parents removed to Leicester, where his father engaged in printing and publishing. While a small boy, and living in Market Harborough, he evinced a strong liking for wandering. When six years old he made a trip from Market Harborough to Melbourne in Derbyshire, his father's birth place. The first day he walked from Harborough to Kibworth, the second he went by Omnibus from Kibworth to Leicester, the third he went by rail from West-bridge to long lane thence by Canal boat to Shardlow, and from Shardlow to Derby by Omnibus. On the fourth day he was carried to Melbourne from Derby by Green's Carrier's Van. This journey is across country, yet it can now be made by rail in one hour and a half. When the boy was ten years old, and his parents were settled in Leicester, he was sent to a new proprietory school there. The cost was more than his father could well afford, and with a view tot he boy earning something ; he was put to learn "the case" in his father's printing office. He was at school during a part of the day, and when away from it he was kept at work either as a compositor, or in helping to send out his father's monthly publications. He was often at his post in the printing-office early in the morning, during the dinner hour, and at night. He was kept out of bed all night at the end of each month. His time being so fully occupied out of school, he did not make a good figure in it. Indeed, it was scarcely possible that he could keep pace with the other boys, who had their lessons only to learn, and to play during their intervals of leisure. He left school before he was fourteen.

Mr Thomas Cook thought it desirable that his son should obtain instruction in another printing office than his own, and with that object sent him to Derby, where he lived with his grandmother, and began work in an office there. The intention was to see, after further trial, whether he should be apprenticed to the trade. At Derby he was worked as hard or unmercifully as at Leicester. He left his grandmother's at six in the morning walking a mile to the printing-office, and carrying his breakfast with him. At mid-day he returned to dinner, and went back to work till 8 in the evening. He was employed in setting books printed by the firm, and earned at least half the wages of a man. The firm was satisfied that he should continue to give his services on these terms, and when he pressed for a more satisfactory arrangement it was agreed that he should become an apprintice. As such he was not to receive anything the first year. In the second year he was to be paid 1s. 6d. a week with an advance of 1s. a week in the following year till the expiry of his apprenticeship. He would not accept such conditions and at the end of his six months' trial he turned to Liecester without having been paid a penny for his labour. Being pleased in his fathers' printing office, he preferred to work at the press rather than the case. He had great muscular strength. One or two printers survived who remember that when Mr. J. M. Cook was in the office he could work off at the press. A large number of posters within a given time than any journey may printer. The steam printing press was superseded the press which had to be worked by the form of manual labour in which he excelled. It was considered the severest kind of physical exercise then practised indoors. The lad did not spare himself, and he performed some wonderful feats of endurance. He would sometimes begin work at 6 or 7 o'clock on a summer's evening with a double royal Columbian press, and throw off as many as 2,000 double royal posters before breakfast time. The next morning when he would leave the office and take the train to some of the large towns in the midlands with these posters and see them exhibited on the wall; before he left. This was not an exceptional performance, on the contrary it was frequently repeated night after night, and day after day during the busy season. Mr. J. M. Cook was able to boast that when excursions by rail were novelties there was not a market town of any consequence between Rugby in the South, Bristol in the West, Bradford in the North, and Lowest on the East in which he had not distributed his own handbills and announcements of excursion trains, while the bill poster was simultaneously covering the walls with notices. It was his rule, moreover, to accompany the trains carrying excursionists.

When a little boy he went with his father in the excursion train which ran in 1841 from Liecester to Loughborough. He was a passenger in the subsequent trains which conveyed school children to various places in the Midland Counties and then he carried a wand with which he gravely indicated to his fellow passengers most of whom were neither older nor bigger than himself—where they were to go, while he also told them what they were to do. His father took him on most of the more extended excursions, but not in the first to Liverpool in 1844. However, the boy followed in the second. An incident already recorded in connection with the trip from Liverpool to Carnarvon is fresh in his remembrance. This was that, among the natives of Carnarvon, one man only could speak enough English to serve as guide to the party. He took a personal interest in the excursion system, and soon mastered all its details. Though it was no part of Mr. Thomas Cook's duty to send anyone to act as a travelling inspecting guard or conductor of the train, yet his son voluntarily undertook the task, travelling with every train, which ran over more than one company's line of Railway. He had acquired such a thorough knowledge of the various routes, and junctions that he was regarded as a authority for information as to the places where changes had to be made. At these places he was able to decide where the passengers' luggage was to be stowed, and he made a point of seeing it put in the proper van, or on the roof of the carriage bound for the same place as the passengers in it. Thus his services were in invaluable on the excursion trains running from the Eastern and Middland Counties to the Yorkshire watering places, to Scotland and South Wales, to the West of England and the Lands End.

Mr. J. M. Cook accompanied his father in 1845 when the latter visited Scotland on a tour of investigation. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick route was opened in 1847 and then though only fourteen, he was sent to Newcastle from Leicester a day in advance of the party, in order to conduct the first excursion train from Newcastle to Scotland.

When Mr. J. M. Cook was fifteen he was sent to London by Mr. Charles Mills, then superintendent of the Midland Railway, with a letter to the Superintendent of the Eastern Counties Railway, informing him that the bearer had been despatched to supervise the arrangement of the train and the luggage which was to leave the old Bishopsgate Station on the following morning for Scotland, by way of Peterbourgh and system on the Midland Railway to Lieicester and Derby, and thence by the North Midland to York, Newcastle, and Berwick. Mr. Mills stated in his letter that, though the bearer was young, yet he was the only person known to him who was acquainted with all the junctions and who could tell the guards how to arrange for the passengers and their luggage being put down at the proper places.

In 1849 the first excursion train from the Potters districts ran to North Wales and Ireland ; the passengers in it were under his charge, and he reached Dublin a day before his father, who followed in the first excursion train from the Midland Railway district to the same distination. At this youthful age, his time in the summer months was occupied in conducting excursions by coach, steamer, or rail to Irish lakes, or the Scottish Highlands. His father entrusted him with the responsible duty in 1850 of conducting the first large party that ever attempted to go from Stirling to Glasgow in one day by way of the Trossachs and Loach-Lomond. This party numbered 100, and its members had to be conveyed in special coaches from stirling, through Callander and the Trossachs, to the head of Loch Katrine.

In 1851 though he was but a lad of 17, yet he was his father's chief assistant in the business of conveying 165,000 persons to the great exhibition and back. He then frequently travelled for five consecutive night and days, either in an excursion train filled with passengers or in the train returning empty. Not seldom did he travel three or four times a week in each direction between Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, and Derby. When the great Northern route was opened the competition grew keen between the Great Northern and Midland Companies. Mr. J. M. Cook left Derby several times on a Friday night with trains of empty carriages destined for Leeds and Bradford, and he went round these towns in a van with a band of music, meeting the operatives coming from the mills, taking them direct to the train, and accompanying them to London. At the time this was done, the fare to London and back was five shillings. The desire to take advantage of the cheep fare, as well as the longing to see the great exhibition, led to thousands of workers in factories and mills pledging their silver watches to obtain the necessary sum. The pawnbrokers at Leeds Bradford then received silver watches by the bushel on several Saturday nights.

While the great exhibition was open he drove about London in the night from the establishment of one coach or omnibus proprietor to another, his purpose being to provide for the arrival in the morning of excursionists who had to be conveyed to hotels or boarding houses, or else direct to the Exhibition, where after spending the day they were driven to the railway station at night where they entered the railway carriage which took them home.

His labours in connect on with excursion parties, which he found interesting and exciting but which were exhausting also, continued at intervals till 1853. In that year, when he was twenty-two, Mr. John Ellis, the chairman on the ; Midland Railway, asked him to enter the company's service as acting superintendent of their excursion traffic. He was not inclined to become the servant of a railway company, yet he thought fit to accept the appointment, which he held for three years. His duties were onerous. They consisted in planning and supervising all the excursion trains run over the Midland Railway. This implied ascertaining at all points of the line what might occur of general interest which would justify running excursion trains ; then he had to submit his scheme of such trains to his chief for approval, and to work out statements concerning the fares to be charged, and setting forth the hours of departure and arrival. Moreover, he had to draft the bills, posters, and advertisements for insertion in newspapers, and afterwards he had to write to the audit department to prepare the required number of tickets. He had also to write to the Government, asking for the remission of duty on excursion trains, and this involved copying the time-table and bill of fares of every such train in order that it might be seen from the mileage to be run and the fares to be charged that the rate was under a penny a mile. In addition he had to write the notices to the locomotive and engineer's department, and to pen the instructions for marshalling the trains and providing the guards to accompany them. A further duty consisted in filling up the printed forms to be sent to every signalman and gatekeeper on the line advising them as to the time at which the train would pass their signal-box or gate.

This work often compelled his attendence at the office day and night during the summer season. Yet, while executing the office work, he was frequently to be seen at the stations where traffic was greatest, giving personal superintendence to the movements of the trains and the passengers. His Diary shows that during the three years he filled this position in the Midland Company, the average number of his hours of labour during the summer months was eighteen out of the twenty-four !

His time was occupied during the winter months in preparing statistics and checking returns from the clearing House of the traffic by excursion trains, and in assisting generally in the work of the superintendent's department. A large part of it during those months was passed out of doors, travelling from station to station, investigating questions arising as to claims, or making enquiries as to irregularities concerning the staff. His opportunities during this engagement with the Midland Railway Company gave him an insight to the business transacted, with the result that he mastered all the details of how an English railway was managed. This experience was to him a price which he could not afford to pay. His whole energies were devoted to the company's service for an annual salary of £75. He had accepted this with a view to educate himself while giving his services in return ; but he did not considers it an adequate recompense for continued service. It must be added, in fairness to the company, that he was not an exception, the scale of salaries when the Midland Railway was struggling with difficulties being very low one. Moreover he had the exceptional advantage of having been allowed to accept the position which he occupied subject to remaining free to help his father when he could do so without detriment to discharging his duties to the Railway Company. As a result he was able to keep in association whith his father when his father planned and carried out tours and excursions.

At the close of this three years' connection with the Midland Railway Company, he resolved to begin business in Leicester on his own account, yet to remain free for helping his father during the busy season of tourist traffic. This arrangement continued in force till 1864, when his father's business had increased and promised to do so at a still more rapid rate, and then his father felt the need for some one in whom he reposed implicit confidence bearing a part of the burden. His father has expressed is print the gratification with which he was able to secure to the whole of his only son as partner of the business. In order to do so, the son gave up the business which he had conducted on his own account.

At first, as has been stated in a previous chapter, the temporary office of Mr. Thomas Cook in London was in a room in great Russel Street. Even there the amount of business transacted was very large, yet the increase soon warranted an arrangement for permanently conducting it in another and more central part of London. The father and son agreed that an office should be opened in Fleet Street but in the winter of 1864 and before that office was opened, he accompanied his father in a trip through France, Switzerland, and Italy. Their object was to obtain a settlement of accounts for the year which was past, and to conclude fresh arrangements for the following season. This journey was no pleasure trip. Heavy falls of snow in the St. Gothard pass had made travel difficult, while the return journey over Mont Cenis was rendered most trying by wind storms. At one point on Mont Cenis the sleigh in which they travelled was overturned by the force of the wind, and it had to be dug out of the deep snow by a party of men that went to the spot owing to the barking of the mountain dogs. In the narrative preceding this chapter it was stated how small the staff was when an office was opened in Fleet Street for the transaction of Mr. Thomas Cook's business, Mr. J. M. Cook being then put in charge of the office with an assistant and an errand boy. The whole of the serious work devolved upon him, and he had to prepare much of the matter which was put in type at the printing office in Leicester. As this has been mentioned before, with the addition of some accompanying incidents, it is unnecessary now to do more than add that Mr. J. M. Cook was soon provided by his father with assistants who enabled him to give much of the clerical work in the office which he had undertaken and which he now found he more than he could execute.

In 1870 he visited America for the first time. When there he exerted himself to complete arrangements with the railway companies concerned in an excursion through the united States, of which he took charge. He returned to America in November of the same year, and had a very stormy passage, arriving at an exceptionally bad season, He had to travel every night but two from the beginning of December to the first week in January, in order to keep the appointments which had been made with railway managers. His return voyage on the mail steamer lasted twenty-one days, owing to a terrific gale ; however, he had the satisfaction of feeling that he had attained his end, having agreed with the principal railways in the United States and Canada for a system of through booking to the Exhibition at Paris in the following year.

The Midland Railway Company opened a new line for passanger traffic between Manchester and London in 1897, and as this caused the competition for passanger traffic to Paris, Mr. J. M. Cook had to travel once or twice weekly between London and Manchester and the Lancashire districts for the purpose of organising excursion trains. His Diary shows that he was more than 100 nights out of his bed in 1897, and, notwithstanding that he had then several assistants in the London office, the average of nights in each year, from 1865 to 1873, which he spent out of bed did not fall much short of 100, while he had to journey from 42,000 to 53,000 miles annually. All this had to be done without neglecting the business which he managed at the Head Office in Fleet Street.

In 1868 he was appointed by the board of the Great Eastern Railway Company to superintend the company's passenger traffic to the Continent by way of Harwich, and he succeded in entering into the arrangements referred to in a previous chapter with the railway companies of Holland, Belgium, Germany and Austria. This obliged him to negotiate with the managers of the railway companies, in thes countries, and it was not till after much persuasion on his part, as has been stated in a previous chapter, that he obtained their sanction to the introduction of the international system of tickets which he had devised.

Between the years 1868 and 1872 he conducted many parties of tourists through the continent of Europe, through Palestine and a part of Egypt. In 1870, he personally laid the foundation in Egypt of the tourist business which has developed since then into one of great magnitude.

After the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany, a new labour was imposed upon him. The system which he had put into operation for the conveyance of passengers from England to the continent, and through the continent to the East had to be remodelled owing to the exigencies of war as the routes through France had been closed to travellers, a new one had to be found through Germany, and this was done by Mr. J. M. Cook, who travelled night and day for many months superintending the new arrangements for the conveyance of passengers from England via Germany to Switzerland, Italy, &c.

The arrangements for the Exhibition at Vienna in 1873, which have been described among the events of that year, occupied much of his time in the year 1872. From the 1st of January, 1872, the title of the firm became Thomas Cook and Son, this change being made because it was considered desirable that Mr. J. M. Cook's legal position as a member of the firm should correspond with the duty which he actually discharged.

It was on his own responsibility, however, as well as in accordance with his own views, that the premisses in Ludgate Circus were erected in 1872, to serve as a Central Office. The building was considered to be on a very large scale for such a business, and it was planned so that the staff of all the departments would be comfortably housed, and that the work of each should be conveniently performed. Yet the business soon outgrew, the accommodation at the Central Office, and branches had to be opened in different parts of London.

He was travelling with little intermission from the year 1830, with the view of carrying out his plans for excursions abroad as well as at home, and for tours in various parts of the world. He had many personal interviews with the managers of railways and steam boat companies before he could bring their views into accord with his own, his object being to convince them that it was for their interest and that of those whom they represented, to encourage people to travel by offering them every possible facility. Even in America he had some difficulty in getting his views adopted, yet he succeded there also, with the result of a large increase in the tourist business in America and between America and Europe, and between Europe and America. While engaged in these negotiations, and travelling about from place to place on land or by water, he continued to superintend all the details of his extending business to compile and dictate hundreds of documents which had to be printed, and to edit "The Excursionist," a monthly publication issued by his firm for the information of intending travellers.

The work which he had continued till 1880 then became too engrossing and exhausting. Though blessed with a strong constitution, the incessant and severe strain told upon it, and he was obliged to spare himself. Constant railway travelling by night, before the introduction of sleeping cars, was a form of exertion which could not be indulged in with impunity. He resoived, then, to make as few journeys by rail as he could and to journey by sea as often as possible. He devolved negotiations with foreign companies upon a member of his staff who was thoroughly qualified for the duty, confining himself to suggesting what to do, and approving of what was done, if it accorded with his opinions. Since 1880 he has devoted much of his time to developing and completing his plans for tourist's traffic in Egypt and the East. At the outset he was impressed with the advantages which Egypt held out to visitors from Europe, and of the benefit which would accrue to the Egyptians from the money which wealthy travellers would circulate among them. In this he met with opposition from his father and personal friends, who accounted him either too sanguine or else mistaken in his view. They had not realised, as he did, the vastness and importance of the valley of the Nile as a place of resort during winter to those who could not endure the cold of Europe and that a trip up the Nile was as well calculated to benefit the ailing as to afford pleasure to the robust. However, he persevered in his plans and lived to see them approved by those who once doubted that practicability. His firm has now a flotilla on the Nile, consisting of steamers and sailing vessels which represents an invested capital of a quarter of a million sterling.

A complete system of tickets over all the railways in India was arranged by him in 1881 when he visited India, and travelled over it for the purpose.

The political and military affairs in Egypt became matters of trouble and concern in 1882 and from that year till 1885, he spent much time in Egypt in connection with the business of his firm while he played a principal part in the expedition sent to rescue General Gordon

Quite as important was the part he played when visiting India in 1883, and arranging in consert with the Government and with its sanction for the removal of abuses which had long prevailed in connection with the pilgrimage to Mecca of Indian Mohamedans. What he effected in this matter has been explained already.

A long journey was undertaken by him in 1883 through Austria and Hungary at the suggestion of the administrators of the state Railways in both countries and with a view to see what might be done to increase the international traffic on the lines with which they were connected. He arrived at conclusions, based upon his observation and experie in other countries, which, when formulated, were readily adopted. At that time a new route was opened between Constantinople and Vienna, and he journeyed over it by one of the first trains, Since then he has effected arrangements which meet the necessaties of the case, and which have been appreciated by a large number of travellers.

From the year 1888 down to the present he has given special attention to the development of tourist traffic in Egypt. His time during the winter has been chiefly occupied in superintending it, while he had full employment during the summer months in dealing with reports and statistics. His attention has been given to all questions of finance, and to keeping his extensive staff in efficient working order. The general conduct of the business has remained solely subject to his direction, while the execution of his orders has been left to his staff and to his sons, to whom he has entrusted certain duties in connection with the business of the firm.

The months of winter during 1890 and 1899 constitute the eleventh consecutive season that he has passed in Egypt, India and Palestine. Though far from home, he has always remained in touch with his business. Being in telegraphic communication with his Head Office, he is kept informed from day to day of the progress of affairs, and nothing of movement is transacted without his knowledge and sanction. Indeed, the firm of Thomas Cook and Son not only embraces the globe in its operations, but the managing and responsible partner can conduct its affairs from any part of the earth's surface in which he may have made his home for the time being.

His diary shows that between 1855 and 1873 he spent on an average one hundred nights out of bed and travelled 50,000 miles a year without neglecting the business in Fleet Street. Mr. Cook's sons continue his business. One of them Mr. F. Cook, C.I.E., was for some time out here in the Bombay Office and after that conducted the transport of Lord Wolseley's Nile Expedition. The ramifications of the business which the late Mr. Cook built up are most extensive, and the firm has now a firm footing all over the world.

HOW HE CONDUCTED THE KAISER.

Mr. John M. Cook, the head of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, has decided, said a home paper the other day, that as a "personal conductor" his public career is ended. Mr. Cook has not yet recovered from the illness which overtook him when he was with the Kaiser in Palestine, and, as a matter of fact, he has not visited the office since his return.

His life as a "personal conductor" commenced in 1844, when, with a long wand, he assisted the conveyance of 500 other small children from Leicester to Syston by special train, then a two-miles' walk across fields to the Mount Sorrel Hills, for an afternoon picnic, and back the same route to Leicester !

Particularly interesting is his account of conducting the German Emperor last autumn. It seems that when the Kaiser visited Vesuvius in March 1890 his Majesty told Mr. Cook of his intention of going to the Holy Land at the time of the completion of the new church and the hospital in Jerusalem. He did not intend to accept the hospitality of the Sultan or anyone else, but hoped to be under the protection and arrangements of Mr. Cook. Nothing more was heard of the matter until May last, when the firm received official intimation of the proposed tour. His eldest son Mr. F. H. Cook, was deputed to take charge of the business.

After one or two suggestions, which were not all acceptable, the Sultan decided to give the conduct of the journey over to Messrs. Cook, and he would pay the account. Then the Sultan requested that one or two Pashas should join the Imperial party, but instead of one or two there came twenty-seven, who, with their attendants made 108, in addition to the 105 members of the Imperial party.

MR. COOK'S COMMISSARIAT.

To meet the requirements of the Imperial and Turkish encampments, and to carry out the whole movement, Mr. Cook employed 1,420 riding horses, mules, and pack animals, 116 carriages and carts, three special trains from Jerusalem to Jaffa, and three from Beyrout to Damascus and back. The number of servants in the firm's pay included 800 muleteers and 200 waiters and attendants. The heat was intense, and one of the chief difficulties was supplying the necessary water to keep men and animals alive. The "drinks" consumed were enormous, the total being between 11,000 and 12,000 bottles of various sizes and descriptions. The Imperial dinner table was daily set for thirty

more satisfactory to note that quite Rupees half a lakh of this increase was due to a permanent improvement in ground rents of the Port Trust landed estate.

The unusually large export trade, as already referred to, also contributed largely to the increased receipts.

The following is a brief explanation of the basis on which the estimates have been framed under the most important heads :—

Bunder Properties—The estimate is Rs. 19,76,000 as compared with—

Actuals, 1894-95	...	Rs. 19,87,4
" 1895-96	...	" 1,12,443
" 1896-97	...	" 1,21,475
" 1897-98	...	" 1,20,118
" of calendar year 1898	...	" 1,53,286

It is a satisfactory feature of the working of this Dock that while the net loss in 1893-94 after paying interest charges was Rs. 49,801, the actual net loss in 1898 was only Rs. 2,769.

Interest and Miscellaneous.—Require no explanation.

Port Department and Pilotage.—Port Dues and Pilotage fees were taken as practically the same as the actuals in the calendar year 1898, and there is every reason to expect that the amounts estimated will be realised.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The entire Revenue Expenditure is estimated at Rs. 50,80,000, excluding book debits (Rs. 1,12,000) the estimate compares with previous years as follows :—

Actuals in 1894-95	...	Rs. 47,17,911
" " 1895-96	...	" 47,54,54
" " 1896-97	...	" 48,65,171
" " 1897-98	...	" 47,96,278
Budget " 1898-99	...	" 48,17,000
" " 1899-1900	...	" 49,65,000

The increase in the estimated expenditure as compared with the Budget of the previous year has already been explained in general terms, *vide* para. 11, and will now be considered more in detail.

The following exhibits a comparison under the several sections in detail :—

	Budget Estimates 1898-1900 in comparison with Actuals, 1897-98		Budget, 1898-1899.
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
I. General Charges	18,914	.....	13,531
II. Bundar Properties	24,882	.....	24,199
III. Prince's and Victoria Docks	1,03,315	.....	62,179
IV. Merewether Dry Dock	9,120	.....	9,526
V. Rents	626	.....	3
VI. Interest	.....	917	20,064
VII. Sinking Fund V. Dock	793	.....	.....
VIII. Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus	.....	.....	.....
IX. Port Department	.....	3,961	6,671
X. Pilotage Account	18,668	.....	14,840
	1,76,600	*1,878	
	*1,878		
Net Increase	1,74,722		1,50,920

General Charges.—Section I.—The totals of the estimate for 1899-1900 and the actuals for 1897-98 compare as follows :—

	1897-98 Rs.	1899-1900 Rs.
Total general charges exclusive of Engineering Establishments	2,29,085	7,48,000

Which is made up as under :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Plague Expenditure ...	19,802	5,952
Pension and Provident Fund ...	71,475	81,795
Expenses connected with proposed loan ...	...	20,000
Other items ...	1,37,808	1,40,253
Total ...	2,29,085	2 48 000

These details show that excluding the items shown separately above the increase is only Rs. 2,345.

Bunder Properties.—Section II.—The estimated figures compare with actuals for 1897-98 as follows :—

Total Bundar Properties 1897-98 (actuals) ...	Rs. 4,85,380
" " " 1899-1900 (estimated), ...	" 5,10,000
Increase...	Rs. 24,620

It will be observed that under Municipal taxes alone the provision for the general tax amounts to Rs. 1,36,219 against actuals in 1897-98 of Rs. 93,249 an increase of Rs. 42,970 ; Rs. 10,000 have been provided for unforeseen or contingent works against Rs. 5,000 provided in 1898-99 and actuals of Rs. 4,353 in 1897-98. Allowing for these increased provisions it will be seen that the total expenditure on other items is considerably less than the actuals of 1897-98, or the estimate of 1898-99.

Prince's and Victoria Docks.—Section III.—The totals of the actuals for 1897-98 and the Budget Estimates for 1898-99, and 1899-1900, under this head are as follows :—

Actuals for 1897-98	Budget 1898-99	Estimates for 1899-1900
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,47,182	11,86,821	12,51,000

The increase as compared with the actuals of 1897-98 is Rs. 1,03,818, and with the estimates for 1898-99 is Rs. 62,179. The provision for Muncipal taxes account for Rs. 31,013, and Rs. 20,100 as compared with 1897-98, and 1898-99 respectively. Payments to the Hamallage Contractors accounts for Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively which is an item which fluctuates with the revenue derived from the Docks, a larger revenue has been estimated for and this necessitates a larger expenditure under this item. The increase in the provision for Dock staff is for the same reason increased, as is is necessary to estimate for a larger temporary establishment. Rs. 10,000 have been provided under contingent works against an expenditure of Rs. 2,591 in 1897-98, and an Estimate of Rs. 5,000 in 1898-99. It is desirable to make this increased provision to enable the Trustees to provide a small reserve during the year to meet expenditure on unforeseen works.

Merewether Dry Dock.—Section IV.—The chief increase is under payments to the Dock contractors, which is proportionate to the increased revenue ; there is also an increase of Rs. 2,000 provided under Municipal taxes.

Rents.—Section V.—These amounts are fixed and require no remarks.

Interest.—Section VI.—The increase as compared with the estimate of 1898-99 is due to the provision for interest on the proposed new loan. The provision under Sinking Fund requires no remark, and explanation of the necessity for the works debitable to the Fixed Annual Surplus have been already explained.

Port Department.—Section IX.—Under this head the expenditure is less than the actuals of 1897-98, and greater than the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 by Rs. 6,671. This is made up of small increases in the Port Officer's staff, water supply to shipping, share of Engineering and Health Officer's establishments, which admit of no reduction.

Section X.—Provision for a new launch to the extent of Rs. 40,000 has been provided for, besides renewals to dredgers, dock machinery, &c., &c., as shown in detail in statement No. 89, page 52.

Pilotage Account.—Section XI.—Section 50 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 requires that the receipts and expenditure under this account shall be kept distinct from the Trustees' general account. and the estimate and accounts are therefore so framed that the expenditure balances the receipts, any surplus in the receipts being passed to the credit of the fund for the replacement of the Schaonars and other boats.

The balance available after providing for all the estimated expenses is Rs. 6,490 for addition to the Replacement Fund.

THE INDIAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY IN LONDON.

At a meeting of the International Anti-Vivisection Council, which was held at the Strathmore Gardens, London, some time ago, and where represen tatives of almost all the A. V. Societies of Europe and America were present, among others, the following questions were discussed on the Indian Society's behalf. The proposed Pasteur Institute for India was first discussed, and it was ascertained that out of 42 different societies which are now represented on the Council, 12 had written or proposed writing protests to the Viceroy of India.

It was then proposed by Mr. B. Guest, of the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, Chicago, and seconded by Miss Abney Walker, of the London Anti-Vivisection Society and the Bond of Union, that "considering how desirable it is to keep in touch with our Indian fellow workers, the Indian Anti-Vivisection Society (Bombay) should be requested to joinus." The resolution was unanimously carried. In conformity with the above resolution, Miss A. L. Woodward, honorary secretary of the International A. V. Council has requested the Committee of the I. A. V. Society, through their honorary secretary, Mr. Mansookhlal Ravjibhai Mehta, as follows :—

International Anti. Vivisection Council, Office No. 12, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.

London, Dec. 17th 1898.

Dear Sir,—The paper which I enclose will show you what our Council is, and the minutes of the last meeting which I also send will show how earnestly they desire your co-operation in the great task which lies before us all. The Council has existed now for two years and a-half, and an increasing number of societies have also joined.

Forty-two societies are now represented on it, including nearly all the English, five American Societies, two French, four German, three Austrian, Hungarian, Swiss, Dutch, Russian and Scandinavian Societies. If, as I hope may be the case, you kindly consent to be represented, you doubtless know some Indian gentleman in London, whom you could appoint as your delegate, and whom we should greatly rejoice to welcome among us as a colleague.—I remain, etc.,

A. L. WOODWARD HONY. SECY.

To Mr. Mansookhlal Ravjibhai Mehta Bombay.

The letter of Miss Woodward was placed before the Committee of the Indian A. V. Society, by Mr. Mehta and the Committee resolved to appoint a delegate of their own in the person of one of the influential Indian gentlemen residing in London.

A NOTABLE SPEECH BY LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

"EXPANSION MAY CEASE."

LORD TWEEDMOUTH made an interesting speech at Oldham on Feb. 16, in his capacity of President of the local Liberal Union.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Of late we had heard much of want of unity in the Liberal Party, and of dissensions amongst the leaders. Well, in his judgment, too much time had been given to these discussions. It was one of the misfortunes of present day politics that small incidents were apt to be magnified altogether beyond their proper proportion. The whole of our political life was carried on in the fierce light of a Press, which was always eager for some sensational paragraph. It was certain this subject had been too much written about and greatly exaggerated. After all they had only been passing through experiences which had been common to every party from the earliest day. Even if they went back to the time of the early Christians they found Paul warning the Corinthians about their contentions and the danger of getting split up into parties, one claiming to be of Paul, one of Silas, another of Cephas, and another of Christ. His own experience was that the mantle of Elijah did not always fall on the shoulders of a convenient and suitable Elisha. It was apt at first to flutter from shoulder to shoulder, and often in these fluttings proved rather an irksome one. (Laughter.) No doubt, as the Chairman had said the party had suffered great losses ; but he trusted that the withdrawal of Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Morley was only temporary. The differences that were said to exist between their leaders, or between different sections of the party were, he believed, more apparent than real. The opinions of these three great apostles of withdrawal did not differ so much after all, and they could be got together in one Cabinet, in one room, they would soon come to a sound and sensible common understanding. (Cheers.)

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

He was not afraid of frankly confessing that he regretted much those recent expansions of empire. He believed, especially in regard to some of our recent acquisitions, that great risks might be brought to this country, great dangers in the future. But, while holding that opinion, he had to accept the fact that for good or ill these territories had been embodied in our empire. We could not go into the Soudan, kill 15,000 or 20,000, and then come out saying we had made a mistake. We must face the responsibility of what we had done by seeking to make our occupation for the benefit of the peoples of these countries. (Cheers.) Surely the time had now come when expansion might cease. We might be content to rest and devote ourselves to doing our duty to the men and women under the government of this country. (Cheers.) To do that was to put no small burden on the people of this country. He was not one of those who thought that the country could not do it, but it would certainly be necessary for us to put our shoulder to the wheel. The financial history of the last twenty years would show how much this extended empire had weighed upon us. Our expenditure during that period had increased no less than 34½ million per annum. It was 78 millions in 1877-8, and for 1897-8 it was over 112 millions. Of the increase 15 millions was spent on the army and navy. It was estimated that at this moment one out of every fourmen of soldier age was in some way or other in the service of the country, either in the regular army, the militia or the volunteer forces. In these circumstances it seemed to him that we had about got to the end of our tether in the direction of a possible increase of our army. It was important to bear that in mind, because it was by our white soldiers that we must practically support the burden of defending the Empire which had been thrown upon us.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS QUESTION.

It seemed to him that first and foremost among the determinations of any future Liberal Government must some the determination to prevent the possibility of the continuance of the present state of things (Cheers.) He did not think it was necessary or desirable to discuss at this moment the particular method to be adopted in effecting a reform of the House of Lords. There were many ways in which it could be done, and it would be for the leaders to put a definite scheme before the country.

THE LAND QUESTION IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

These ground landlords, big or small, were not called upon to contribute to the funds of the localities concerned, and that, it seemed to him, was a crying shame. (Cheers.) Surely it did not savour of Socialism to say that men who thus profited by the accident of their property should be called upon to contribute in some proportion to the general funds of the people of the locality from which they obtained so much wealth ? (Cheers.) This was one of the most pressing subjects for Liberals to think over and to deal with when they come in power. Give landlords complete justice, but let them bear their share of burden. (Cheers.)

Lord Tweedmouth finally said he thought Liberals might congratulate themselves on the possession of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as leader and feel a fresh inspiration of zeal and of vigour to support the policy which he was so ably championing.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTS.

M. FELIX FAURE was the fourth President who had not completed his legal term of office, M. Grevy was the only head of the Republic who remained the full seven years in office. The following is a list of the Presidents of the Third Republic in France :

1. M. Thiers, August 31, 1871, resigned May 24, 1873.
2. Marshal MacMahon, May 24, 1873, resigned Jan. 1879.
3. M. Grevy, Jan. 30, 1879, resigned Dec 2, 1887.
4. M. Carnot, Dec. 3, 1887, assassinated June 25, 1894.
5. M. Casimir Perier, June 27, 1894, resigned Jan. 16, 1895.
6. M. Felix Faure, Jan. 17, 1895, died Feb, 16, 1899.

The late President's term was therefore four years and one month.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

MR. CANDY'S DEPARTURE.

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 6.

THE final announcement that Mr. Candy was to hand over charge of the Rajaram College and leave Kolhapur during this week, though not unexpected, caused much dissatisfaction among the general public here. There were several "pan'soparí" and farewell meetings in honour of Mr. Candy's departure as soon as the fact that he was to go was known. The college staff and teachers invited him to their college hall on the 1st instant to accord him a fitting farewell. On his arrival Mr. Candy was received by all standings with loud cheers. He was seated on a dais in the hall with the vice-principal Mr. S. P. Dastur. After all were in their seats, Mr. Dastur rose, and in a few well chosen words explained the object of the meeting. During the course of his remarks he eulogised Mr. Candy's services in connection with the college. The zeal and care with which Mr. Candy had watched the interest of the college were, Mr. Dastur said, so very well and widely known that he thought it quite unnecessary to dwell at length upon them. He was always kind and genial to those who had the honour to serve under him. Addressing Mr. Candy, Mr. Dastur said that he wished to convey on behalf of the whole staff an expression of their regret as his departure from among them. He felt sure he was echoing the feelings of everyone present when he expressed a hope that Mr. Candy might be blessed with long life and prosperity. The good and solid work he had done was a lasting memorial, and he would ever be remembered by all at and around Kolhapur with feelings of gratitude. Before concluding his remarks Mr. Dastur requested Mr. Candy to accept a watch which the staff desired him to have as a memento of his association with them.

Mr. V. G. Bijapurkar, M. A., then rose, and in the course of a long speech dwelt on the improvements which Mr. Candy had effected during his long connection with the college. His own connection with Mr. Candy began as a pupil, and he was now his colleague and friend. Parting with Mr. Candy was of a peculiarly painful interest, and it was heart-rending to have to part with so good a principal after having them with him for nineteen years. What was said by an eminent Sanskrit poet, Mr. Bijapurkar thought, applied to Mr. Candy's work in connection with their institution : that the services of a gardener who watered and brought up his plants during the hot weather could not be placed by the side of those who worked for them during the rains, being helped both by nature and rain: As Mr. Candy began the work of their institution during its infancy, he had laboured for it during the hot season, and the care with which he brought it up made it what it is to-day, and the credit of the whole success was entirely due to him. He then dwelt at length upon the numerous and salutary changes effected by Mr. Candy that marked the progress of their institution, and especially expatiated on the merits of the system of physical recreation which he had introduced. Theirs, he said, was the pioneer institution in the matter of games, and Mr. Candy led the way in making an an Indian school resemble an English one in every respect. It was Mr Candy, the speaker said, who had discouraged caning in the schools, and had established a modification in the relations of teachers to their students, showing them by precept and example that a teacher is not a *master*, but a friend and guide. He then deservedly mentioned Mr. Candy's kindness to poor students, and testified to have known about 30 graduates who had received help from Mr. Candy's private purse to enable them to complete the course of their studies. He would be very sorry for this untimely departure from among them of Mr. Candy's, but that he hoped it would be for his good, as by this removal Mr. Candy was to have a larger field of action with prospects of rising in the service. Like Mr. Dastur, he assured Mr Candy that they would never forget him, and after conveying to him his own as well as that of the whole staff's good wishes for his future career he amidst loud cheers resumed his seat.

Mr. Candy then rose to reply, and was again received with loud and continued cheers. He said that he wished them to understand his feelings were much deeper than he was then able to express. When he came to Kolhapur he was but 28 years of age and he was to complete his 48th year only a week after that day. This meant that the best part of his life had been spent in Kolhapur in doing work in connection with this institution. He thanked those who had spoken such kind words concerning his services at Kolhapur. He was proud to think that there were some of his pupils among his colleagues on the college staff, and it was a pleasure to him to thank them for having served with him—he would not say *under* him—and thus having brought the institution to its present state. He thanked all the masters of the High School, and concluded by expressing his appreciation of the memento which they presented to him.

The assembly then dispersed after the usual ceremony of distributing *attar, pan*, etc. When Mr. Candy rose to leave, three cheers were heartily given.

The following morning, at 8.30, the college and the High School students invited Mr. Candy to a farewell meeting, where an interesting programme was gone through. After singing and recitations in Sanskrit, Mr. G. R. Barne addressed the meeting in appropriate terms. His was a hard task he said to bid good-bye on behalf of the students of the college to a Principal who after a most useful and exemplary career of more than 19 years had made the place quite his own. He said that Mr. Candy's incessant regard for the cause of education and particularly for that of the student-world were such that they could proudly assert that wherever they may go in Kolhapur they were sure to come across the traces of Mr. Candy. (Cheers.) He referred to all his good qualities, and before taking leave of his audience said a word was necessary as to Mr. Candy's incessant anxiety for the morals of his pupils. Gentlemen, Mr. Barne said, it has been a standing complaint in some quarters that in the course of education, as it is in vogue at present, there has not been given sufficient latitude for moral education. He was struck to read the remarks of Lord Curzon during his Convocation Address at Calcutta that moral education is nowadays sacrificed on the altar of cram, but he was at once relieved when he remembered that whatever might be the condition of other colleges the remark could not be applied to theirs, for it had the unique advantage of having a principal in the person of Mr. Candy who was always ready to undergo any trouble to inculcate and promote moral education among his pupils. He would make bold to say that it was Mr. Candy's highest ideal to make the word "Rajaramian" synonimous with what was loftiest and best in the moral character of a man.

Mr. H. G. Kulkarni spoke next, and deplored the circumstances under which Mr. Candy was going, as they were as painful to him as to them all who were assembled in that hall that morning. He thought he was not going beyond proper limits if he were to assure Mr. Candy from what they heard in every honest quarter that in going from Kolhapur Mr. Candy was not carrying with him any bad wishes of their beloved king. (Loud cheers.) We believe, he said, that had it not been to the peculiarly situated state of affairs in the political world, our Maharaja would himself have felt very proud to keep our flourishing institution under Mr. Candy's able management for many years to come. It was impossible for them to forget the high terms in which the Maharaja spoke of the success of their College and High School on the occasion of the last prize-giving, at which he did their institution the honour to preside. He would read an extract from the Raja's speech on that occasion. His Highness said, "The reports on the past year's work which we have just heard read by Mr Candy, the principal, is a record which I am sure does credit both to himself and the other able professors as well as to the students of the college. The success gained in the First B.A., the Matriculation and the School Final examinations show that the Rajaram College and the High School are fully maintaining their old and high reputation in the Bombay Presidency." The extract further spoke highly of Mr. Candy's work as the college. The speaker further dwelt upon the regret they all felt at this separation from their principal. He conveyed to Mr. Candy the feelings of the students and good wishes for his future.

Mr. H. G. Kulkarni spoke in similar terms of the loss the institution was to suffer on account of the removal of their most worthy principal. He mentioned the petition that was sent to his Highness directly after his intention to remove Mr. Candy was known to the public, praying that he might see his way to change his mind and retain Mr. Candy. The petition was largely subscribed, and among the signatories there were the whole of the European community in the station as well as Chiefs and Sirdars, etc. The speaker said that from the fact that his Highness kept the petition unanswered it was expected that he was moved enough to change his resolution and leave the students of his worthy grand father's model institution under its veteran chief. But the disheartening rebuff they met with in finding that Mr. Candy had to go was more than they had even dreamed of ! They learnt in January last that Mr. Candy was staying merely owing to departmental difficulties being in the way, but might go at any time ; but the removal of the head of a college just in the middle of the term was quite inconceivable. He then referred to some of the kindly acts of Mr. Candy in their behalf and addressing Mr. Candy said Sir, yours was a personality that we cannot adequately describe, and at the time we want you most, it has pleased God to tear you away from us."

Mr. Bedagkar spoke in similar terms.

Mr. Candy then rose to reply, and was received with cheers. He said he was overwhelmed by the floods of eloquence he had just heard. He was not able to express exactly what he wanted to say, but hoped they would understand him. In response to all that has been said about his departure, he would only say that it was the Government that has transfered him and not that he asked to be transferred. He thanked them for appreciation of all his past work and also for following his advice in the point of maintaining good discipline among them. It was a pleasure and pride to him to say that his pupils always obeyed him, and that it was not more than once that he had to be hard to set a good example to them by punishing two of the students. Among the institutions he had promoted among them, the Rajaramian Club was the most beneficial to old as well as the as the new students of the High School and the College. It brought past and present students together, which is a great privilege, and as he was joining the club he thought he would be able to make use of this privilege. He thanked them again for according him such a kindly farewell and bade them good-bye.

Flowers, attar, pan and sweets were distributed, and the assembly dispersed after responding to three hearty cheers for Mr. Candy.

Mr. Candy then went to attend some private entertainments in his honour, and was afterwards photographed in a group with the students and the staff of the High School and College. During the afternoon the college students residing at the college hostel similarly entertained Mr. Candy and a second photograph was taken. In the evening there was a friendly gathering of the Rajaramian Club, held at the Khasbaug, on the college playground. The place was nicely decorated and filled with the numerous European and Native friends of Mr. Candy. It was plain that the secretary of the club had spared no pains to make the gathering a success. The party was entertained by singing, light refreshments were served, and after garlanding Mr. Candy and destributing flowers, etc., the assembly dispersed.

On Friday morning, Mr. Candy handed over charge to Mr. F. Adair, and left here by the evening train. The station platform was simply crowded with all his friends and admirers. Everybody looked downcast at the parting, and all were eager to shake hands with the departing principal, who was again garlanded and three cheers were given him as the train moved out.

It was plain that everybody was deeply moved at the loss of their friend and teacher. *En route* Mr. Candy was met at the Railway stations of Miraj and Sangli Road by his friends, and at the former place he was entertained at dinner by the Chief of Miraj (Senior).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	9	4	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	19	10	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	30	10	45
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	30	18	38
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	48	28	91
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	8	8	26
G Mahim and Worli ...	16	11	25
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	68	84
Total ...	160	157	387
Total plague deaths to date ...	37,731	33,446	
Same date last year ...	115	162	315

BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

KHOJAS AND PLAGUE.

A special *mijlas* and beating of breast prayer will be held for five days in the Imaumbara by the Khojas of Bombay for the abatement of plague.

DEAD BODIES IN STREETS.

Three dead bodies were found in the street, yesterday, and were examined by the District Plague Officers, who certified that the deaths were due to plague and the bodies were disposed of.

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., on Saturday 18th Feb., to 6 a.m., on Saturday 25th Feb., 1899:

Hospital.	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
	PUBLIC HOSPITALS						
Arthur Road Hospital	Plague ...	93	97	...	7	69	114
	Relapsing Fever	73	36	...	93	6	51
	Observation ...	15	22	2	26	..	9
	Contacts ...	85	69	...	27	..	127
	Other diseases	12	11	...	3	...	20
Modikhana Hospital	Plague ...	47	51	15	6	63	54
	Plague Observation	31	59	...	36	12	42
	Contacts ...	11	6	...	3	...	14
Maratha Hospital	Plague ...	174	88	23	15	65	205
	Relapsing Fever	9	...	2	6	...	6
	Observation	55	43	...	42	10	46
	Contacts ...	222	119	...	71	...	300
	PRIVATE HOSPITALS.						
Bhatia Hospital	Plague ...	18	10	..	3	7	18
	Observation ...	...	2	...	1	...	1
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts ...	8	9	..	8	...	9
	Evicts ...	531	222	...	137	2	614
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague ...	13	15	2	3	8	19
	Contacts ...	7	...	...	3	...	4
Dariasthan Lohana Hospital	Plague ...	11	10	...	8	3	10
	Observation ...	2	1	...	3	...	...
	Contacts ...	7	1	...	4	...	3
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Plague ...	8	10	...	1	7	10
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Observation ...	2	2	...	3	...	1
	Contacts ...	17	1	...	3	...	15
	Evicts ...	56	...	...	5	...	51
3rd Bholwada Hospital	Plague ...	8	7	...	1	8	6
	Observation ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Modh and Porwad Hospital	Plague ...	14	12	...	...	9	17
Haji Cassum Jussub's Hospital	Plague ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kapole and Lad Hospital	Plague ...	5	4	..	...	6	3
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague ...	21	26	..	5	18	24
	Contacts ...	7	10	9	...	...	8
General Musalman Hospital,	Plague ...	30	19	..	3	9	37
	Observation ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Contacts ...	27	12	...	...	8	31
	Evicts ...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Marwari Fattepura Hospital	Plague ...	2	4	...	...	3	3
	Relapsing Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Observation ...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts ...	224	209	4	49	...	389
	Evicts ...	988	18	2	141	1	842
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague ...	12	12	..	3	9	12
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague ...	8	3	...	2	2	7
	Observation ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Contacts ...	20	14	...	...	...	34
	Other Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	1
Jullal Sunni Hospital	Plague ...	45	30	...	..	22	53
	Relapsing Fever	17	6	...	...	2	21
	Contacts ...	50	35	...	13	...	72
Bene Israel Hospital	Plague ...	3	4	...	2	3	2
	Contacts ...	15	17	...	6	...	26
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague ...	8	11	..	2	7	10
	Contacts ...	10	7	...	6	...	11
Telegu Hospital	Plague ...	11	17	...	4	14	13
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Contacts ...	6	10	...	9	...	7
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts ...	89	...	...	...	..	89
Narielwadi Camp	Evicts ...	575	...	..	2	3	570
	Contacts ...	688	129	..	306	1	810
Narelwady Muhamedan Camp	Evicts ...	...	224	...	...	1	223
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts ...	236	142	7	169	...	292
	Evicts ...	312	328	..	124	1	533
Balaram Camp	Contacts ...	140	82	...	202	...	21
	Evicts ...	246	31	...	23	...	557
Byculla Camp	Evicts ...	2103	499	27	1263	3	1910
Parsee Fever Hospital	Plague ...	28	15	1	4	8	33
	Observation ...	1	3	1	1	...	...

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bocklam 2141 tons Captain H G Croft will sail to-day for Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,513 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour (yesterday) from Calcutta, 24th February, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur 1047 tons Captain C O Owen arrived in harbour yesterday from Mascwa 24th February with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Living stone, arrived in harbour (yesterday) from Karachi, 4th inst. via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Beaslow, Mr M Fuldephate, and 166 deck.

THE MESSAGERIES STEAMER.

THE following is a list of passengers on board the s s Ernest Simons sailing for China, Japan etc on Wednesday the 8th instant at 9 a.m.:—For Singapore—Mr and Mrs W H Workman. For Batavia—Mr and Mrs W Connor and Mrs Liquat. For Saigon—Mr and Mrs Fhiellier and 3 children Mr and Mrs Ricard Mr Devens Mr Champion Mr and Mrs Gerard and 2 children Mr and Mrs Verges and Mr Robert Blanc. For Haiphong—Mr Ozanam Mr Maurice Rolls Mr R P G rand Mr Ravet Mr Tesot and Mr Velasque. For Hongkong—Mr Da Cunha Lima Capt and Mrs S C F Jacks on Mr Convidon Sobel and Miss E N Drake. For Nagasaki—Baron Loewen. For Yokohama—Mr F Kawashima. 28 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 7.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
India	2391	Robertson			M M & Co
Wanderer ship	2 17	Tupman			Standard Oil Co
Coconada	547	Hartley			M M & Co
Tantallon	1983	Berry	Genoa		W & A G & Co
Alacoa	1865	Lockshone	China		P & O Co
Jhelum	2190	Casey			K Nixon & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Eiffel Tower	2083	Campbell			W & A G Co
Skund	913	Olsen			Bombay Co
Perseus	996	Rickford			M M & Co
Booliana	2146	Manwaring	Rangoon		M M & Co
Ula	3125	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Hermod	829	Nelson			Bombay Co
Valhalla	2111	Thomas			Montefiori
Simla	1039	Robertson			M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Canning		Bough			R I Marine
Wardha	2361	Anderson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Alecto	2341	Boxhall	Hull		P M & Co
B	Cardlesbre	2 8	Chamberlain			W & A G & Co
D	Clan Mackay	1651	Wedge	Genoa	10-3	P M & Co
N	H M S Eclipse	3 82	Bush R N			Royal Navy
P	Saturnia	547	Hudroo	Mocha	8-3	Shepd & Co
Q	Chindwara	1502	Grier	Zanzibar	10-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	7-3	Shepd & Co
Indravati	613	Adam	O Mandvi	9-3	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Carthage	2893	Gadd	Aden	17-3	P & O Co
2	Hutton	2 45	Arkley	Shanghai	11-3	P & O Co
3	Madura	2983	Blott	Calcutta	10-3	M M & Co
4	Ballarat	2990	Field	Shanghai	1-3	P & O Co
5	Managton	3279	Cook	China		P & O S N Co
7	City of London	2996	Scarff	Karachi	11-3	F F Co
8	Gisel	2049	Mosca	Trieste	7	A L S N Co
9	Akbar	1441	B Irwin	Mauritius		H C Joosub
10	Kt Ernst	4741	Jones	Antwerp	15-3	K N Co
12	Egypt	4179	Longborne	London	11-3	P & O Co
15	Kirkcee	2275	Sutherland			K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Brahmani	1015 tons gross		Shepd & Co
Savitri	262	do	Do.

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 4h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Ernest Simons s	Caspellier	Marseilles, Feb 19
7	Wardha s	Anderson	Calcutta, Feb 24
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	H M S Marathon	Field	Aden, Feb 27
	King Arthur s	Owen	Mascwa, Feb 24

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Dwarka s	Tees	Karachi, etc
	Merkara s	Keddie	Calcutta, etc
	Gisela s	Mosca	Trieste via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ernest Simons Caispellier for Yokohama
Do Boldana Creft for Calcutta, etc

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer City of London for Liverpool via Karachi
Do Tantalon for Genoa
Do Beafer for Shore and Maculla
Do Simla for Persian Gulf
Do Wardha for Persian Gulf
Do King Arthur for Jeddah
Do Kola for Karachi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th March, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 11th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—St. Mary's College—two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol W G Whyte C Coy. from 4th March to 3rd September 1899.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th March, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Two Hall Companies).
To-morrow at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.
No. 2 Company (No-bit Road Head-quarters).
To-morrow at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6 17 a.m., local time.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow after drill.

4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next as follows:—No. 2 Company at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Plot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

No. 1 Company will proceed to Cooria for Class Firing. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m. local time, and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Dress—Drill order carbines only.

5. The layers of No. 2 Company will be examined for the layers prize on the 40 pr. gun on Saturday next the 11th inst. before practice commences.

6. There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Carbine Association at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder on Friday 10th instant at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella Dance (the last Dance of the present Series) will be held at the Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 11th instant. Tickets as usual.

DIVINE SERVICE.

LENTEN SERVICE.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. C. M. Barham.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th March, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	Inches 29·864
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	69·4
Relative humidity of Air	76·1
Extent of cloud by sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.) next day	degrees 84·7
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.	76·9
General direction of wind*	NNW, NNE, ENE, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	miles 210

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

ONE of the London morning papers proposes to issue a "Hundred Best Novels." The price mentioned for the library is £12, but that may not be definitely settled. Two series of the Hundred Best Books, outside fiction, are, of course, now being brought out. Apparently the public have taken more to the idea than they did when it was tried with the same books some years ago. Among the "Hundred Best Novels" there will be quite a number that are copyright, and indeed, by the popular authors of the day.

The edition of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat" for the Golden Treasury Series is now being printed, and will be ready in a fortnight. It will, as a matter of course contain both FitzGerald's versions of the Persian poem. There will also be notes and other matter bearing upon Omar's muse and upon himself. English readers will thus, at last, be able to get at a reasonable price a volume of which, thanks to there being no copyright, there are a score of cheap editions in America. When the Golden Treasury Series was started by Mr. Alexander Macmillan, with Professor Palgrave as editor, the price per volume was four and sixpence. Now it is half-a-crown net.

More Gladstone stories will probably be found in the Indian volumes of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's diary, about to be published by Mr. Murray. A friend of his sent him to Madras this amusing riddle:—A word of eleven letters. The first six Gladstone loves, the rest he hates. The whole said slowly he would like to do. The whole said quickly is where he ought to be. Reform-a-tory. The same English mail carried the antidote to the riddle, in an anecdote. Really, said a well-known lady to an enthusiastic Gladstonian, I think you see no difference between Gladstone and the Pope. Oh, a great difference, was the reply. I don't think that the Pope is infallible.

Mr. Grant Richards announces a book, Russia in Asia, by Mr. Alexis Krausse, who recently wrote one on China in Decay. The coming volume, which will have maps, divides itself naturally into three parts. In the first place Mr. Krausse gives a history of the growth of Russian power in Asia. Then he deals with the principles and causes which have led to this growth. Finally he examines the relative interests of Russia and Great Britain, with a glance at the possible future developments. It will be seen, therefore, that the book aims at giving all needful information to those concerned in Russia in Asia.

The life of George Borrow, the famous author of "Lavengro," is now nearly ready. Borrow was an exceedingly interesting character, and that the volume will fully reflect. He was born in 1803, and at the age of seventeen entered the office of a Norwich solicitor. He had an extraordinary gift for acquiring languages, and it was this, perhaps, that led to his romantic career as a wanderer in Spain he was twice thrown into prison, and he suffered many hardships in many lands. "Difficulties!" exclaimed Peel on some occasion in the House of Commons, are we to be prevented from proceeding on that account? Let us look at Mr. Borrow. This was in allusion to Spain.

A volume which should be a handy guide to parsons in these controversial times is about to be published by Mr. Grant Richards. It is entitled. The Parsons Handbook, and tells of the furnishing and decoration of churches, and of the proper manner of carrying out the service in accordance with the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer. There is an introductory essay by the Rev. Percy Dearmer on Conformity to the Church of England. Mr Dearmer attempts to set forth what the official documents of the Church of England really require, and what they do not require in the matter of ritual. From other publishers there may be expected during the spring, several books arising out of the Ritual controversy.

The books dealing with Greater Britain which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish will be entitled the British Empire Series. Two volumes of India and Africa will be ready at once, and three more will follow on Canada, Australasia, and the West Indies. The little library will have articles by such well-known men as Lord Wenlock, Lord Harris, Sir David Tennant, Sir Andrew Clarke, Lord Strathcona, and the Hon. D. W. Carnegie. The broad aim is to give an informing and at the same time picturesque survey of the Empire. Care has been taken to avoid the dry-as-dust method of statistics, and to give the articles a chatty, genial tone. Each volume is to have maps of the countries therein dealt with.

Mr. Charles G. Harper has finished correcting the proofs of his book on the Bath road, and it will be published very soon by Messrs. Chapman. He has already written of the old high roads to Brighton, Portsmouth, and Dover. That to Bath, with a length of somewhat over a hundred miles, is probably as interesting as any in England. Along it a century and a half ago there thronged all that was dissolute and witty, all that was artistic and literary, in society. To statesmen, beauties, poets, and more fashionables, Bath was then "The Bath," and the towns, villages, and ancient hostelries on the road to it partook of its bustle and circumstance. There are illustrations by Mr. Harper, and from old-time prints.

Two books occurring in Mr. Grant Richards's spring list may be mentioned together, although their subjects are hardly alike. One is by Mr. J. F. Nisbet, the dramatic critic of the Times, and is entitled The Human Machine. Mr. Nisbet endeavors to carry out to their logical extent, as regards society at large, the psychological principals indicated in his book on The Insanity of Genius. The other book is by Mr. Allen Clarke, a well-known north-country Labor authority, and it deals with The Effects of the Factory System. These are studied in the physical, mental, and moral senses, and there are special chapters on the half time system.

M. Edouard Rod, the well-known French novelist and critic, is about to visit America. He will, like M. Brunetiere and M. Doumic, lecture before the students of Harvard in connection with the Hyde Foundation. His subject is to be Modern French Lyrical Dramas, and he may deliver the lectures elsewhere in America. M. Rod will speak in French, as M. Brunetiere and M. Doumic did, the knows English, however, though rather as a language than as a tongue. While M. Rod goes to America, a distinguished American writer is coming to Europe. This is Dr. Weir Mitchell, to whose European trip will be added Egypt,

Under the title "Une Mission Diplomatique," M. Reitlinger is about to publish an account of his visits to London and Vienna during the Franco-German War with a view to procuring the intervention in favor of France of Great Britain and Austria. M. Reitlinger was entrusted with his mission by Jules Favere whose secretary he was. He escaped from Paris in a balloon, and of course describes his adventurous journey. His volume will also contain the conversations he had with Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and Count Beust.—The novel that is being most read in Paris at the present moment is "L'Annesu," the author is M. Louis de Robert, a young writer who has been introduced to the French literary public by Mr. Pierre Loti.—A picturesque account of the students' quarter of Paris is in the press. The authors of Le Quartier Latin" are MM G. Renault and G. Le Rouge. Their volume is to be extensively illustrated.

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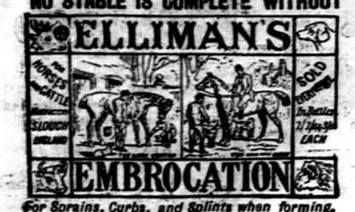

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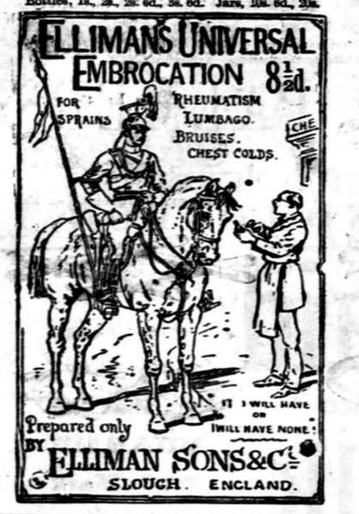

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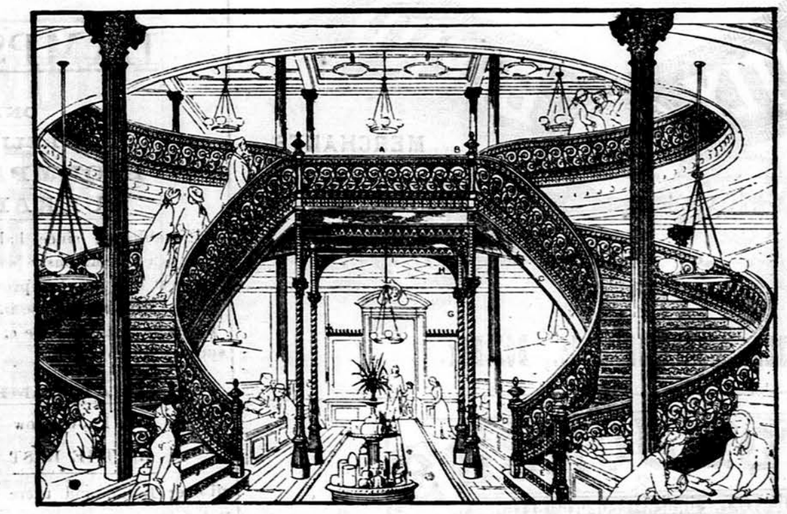

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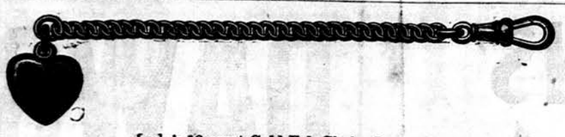
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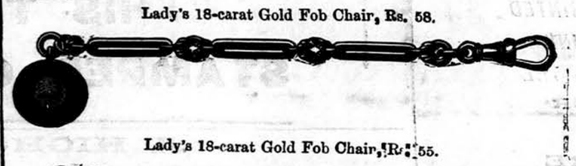
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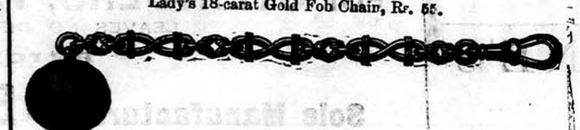
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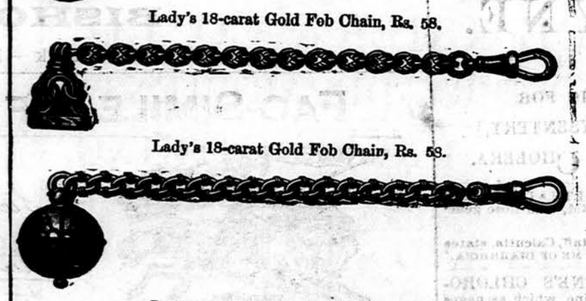
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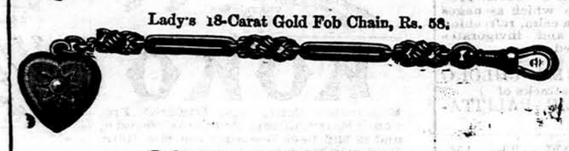
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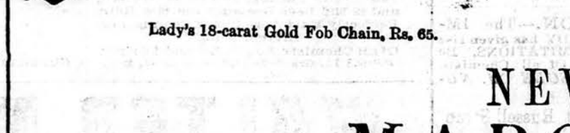
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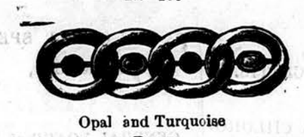
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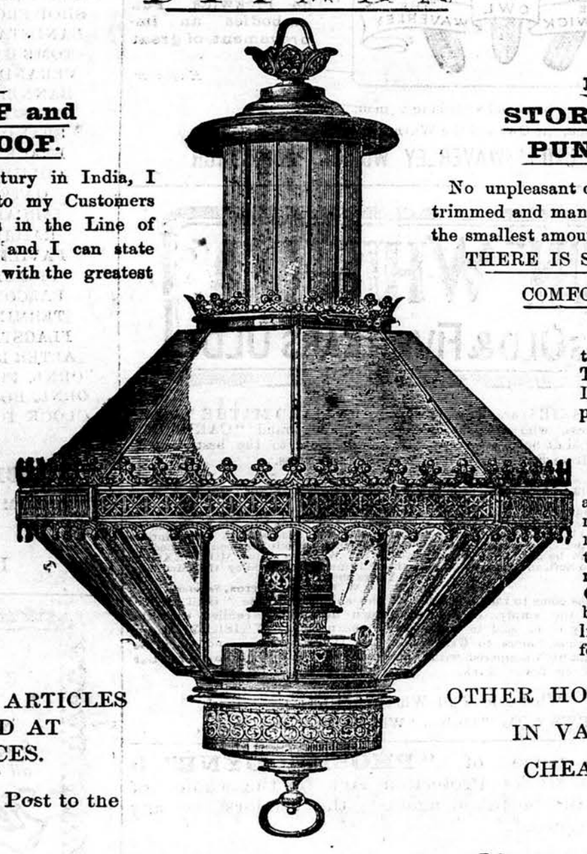

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